

THE

# Country GUIDE

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JANUARY, 1946



As in 1906  
So in 1946

the practical interest of the western farmer and his family is closely linked with that of . . .

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Western farmers and their families have long since learned to appreciate and understand the value to them individually, of United Grain Growers Limited, the original co-operatively owned farmers' Company.

U.G.G. made possible a vigorous effort to improve farm conditions in the West by improved methods of grain handling by and through farmer - owned elevators.

U.G.G. developed the principle of co-operative marketing of grain and livestock.

U.G.G. provided facilities for the purchase by farmers of supplies for farm and home in carlot quantities.

U.G.G. provided facilities for the purchase of certified and registered seed through the elevator.

U.G.G. sponsored experimental plots, Junior seed, swine, calf and grain clubs, setting the ideal of better farm production before our young farmers.

U.G.G. gave financial support, through grants to universities, to aid research work in the interest of better seed types and those resistant to rust and early frost.

U.G.G. sponsored and supported the active work of the various farm bodies in their organized endeavors to improve farm conditions in western Canada; it continues to lend its support to this day to such legitimate activities in the interest of better farming.

In all of these endeavors U.G.G. has been and continues to be a pioneer in the interest of improved farming conditions for western Canada. U.G.G. has always been—and today is—a leader, as a co-operatively owned grain handling organization, in every endeavor which tends to add stability and prosperity to farming.

This will remain the Company's policy in the testing days ahead for agriculture.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS  
LIMITED**



## Concern at the Coast

Preferential tariffs, Unemployment & Soldier Settlement are attracting attention

By CHAS. L. SHAW

**P**ROBABLE withdrawal of Empire preferential tariffs has caused some anxiety among British Columbia's fruit growers who have found these concessions an important advantage in trading during the past decade.

The fruit growers appear to have more at stake in this change in the tariff set up than any other branch of industry in the west coast province, although everyone will be affected indirectly.

In dollars and cents, the lumber business has, of course, benefited more than any other division of industrial activity. At a time when British Columbia was threatened with total exclusion from the profitable United States market due to prohibitory tariffs, the Empire agreement came into effect and through its agency B.C. sawmills were able to develop such an enormous trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and South Africa that the lost American markets were quickly forgotten.

With the Empire tariff removed, B.C. lumber would normally be faced with a situation similar to that which confronted it in the early 1930's following imposition of the high U.S. tariff barrier, but there is an enormous demand for lumber in the United Kingdom, in fact almost everywhere, and tariff concessions are not needed to expedite sales.

Fruit, however, is in a different category. Without some special encouragement it is unlikely that the United Kingdom will require anything like the amount of apples, for instance, that used to be shipped there before the war. The prospects of selling B.C. apples in the United States are darkened by the competition of apples produced in the states of Washington and Oregon. During the past year or so fairly large sales have been made in Latin America and this field may offer a real opportunity in the future, but the domestic market may have to be depended on more than ever this year until the export situation is clarified. The likelihood of an unusually large crop in 1946 has only complicated matters.

### 14,000 Unemployed in Vancouver

However, the fruit growers are not alone in their uncertainty as to what the future holds. These are anxious times in British Columbia, and while the basic wealth of the province remains intact, problems are beginning to crowd in upon the politicians, industrialists and workmen as well as the agricultural producers.

At the moment, unemployment is the No. 1 problem of the province, and the current survey shows 14,000 without jobs in Vancouver—roughly one third of all Canada's unemployed. This disturbing fact is due to several factors. First of all, most of the industries which created jobs during wartime were entirely new, such as steel shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing. They did not represent conversion so much as creation of new plants. When the war ended, there was little or nothing for these plants to do, and their labor forces were laid off. They could not re-convert, as many industries did in the east, and immediately go ahead with peacetime production of related goods.

Thousands of people came to British Columbia from the prairies and other parts of Canada to work in the industries that have now closed down. During their brief residence on the coast they became accustomed to the temperate climate and other attractions of the area and most of the new residents have shown a disinclination to go back to where they came from.

In addition, more than 80,000 men and women in the armed services who en-



listed in British Columbia have been demobilized or are about to be released from duty, and it is estimated that a like number of service men and women who joined up in other parts of Canada have expressed a desire to be demobilized in British Columbia.

To absorb all these people isn't going to be a simple chore, and that is one reason why Premier John Hart told the Federal-Provincial Conference in Ottawa recently that British Columbia would have to insist on more favorable terms in the distribution of tax revenues. The British Columbia government currently has a large surplus in the treasury, but with so much to be done in the way of public works to maintain employment and with such a heavy

call likely to be made on social services the province isn't in a position to be generous to the rest of Canada at its own expense. Premier Hart realizes that British Columbia is now one of Canada's wealthier provinces, but it is going to need its wealth to tide things over to more normal economic times. No one knows, for instance, what is going to be the full impact of the loss of Empire markets on British Columbia's business. That is going to be tremendously important, because in the past the west coast province has sold some 70 per cent of its industrial output in export fields.

Many veterans of World War II have indicated a desire to go on the land, but so far few of them have actually been placed on farms. One reason is that the administrators of the Veterans' Land Act are not eager to buy land at the present inflationary prices. They believe that if they did so, the veteran-farmer would have two strikes against him in his effort to make good.

### Jap Farms Not Available

The government is unwilling to create a situation similar to that which followed World War I when many inexperienced farmer-soldiers took up lands on which it was necessary to spend a lot of time and money for clearing. For that reason efforts are being made to settle the men on genuine farming land and this has been difficult to obtain on satisfactory terms.

It was expected that some 700 farms taken over from Japanese during the war by the Alien Property Custodian would be available for veterans. Many of these, however, were temporarily rented to other people and it has been impossible to get them out because of the unprecedented housing shortage in the towns and cities. Eviction proceedings would result in months of delay.

In addition, many elderly farmers from the east and prairie provinces have moved to British Columbia during the past few years. They have been in comfortable circumstances financially and have been able to pay high prices for the little farms on which they have retired. The market created by them has been one of the factors in keeping farm prices out of reach of the average soldier anxious to make a new start without too severe a handicap.

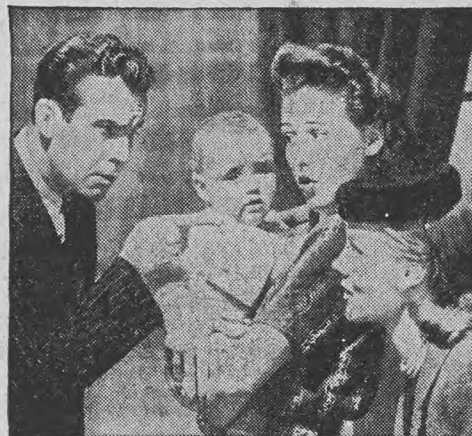
The Christmas season demonstrated the extent to which the turkey industry has risen in British Columbia. The Fraser Valley has become the centre of this profitable business, and it was estimated that some 600,000 pounds of turkeys were produced there for the holiday trade. Before long it is expected that B.C. will rival Alberta.

Due in part to the embargo on export of barley, there has been an abundant supply of feed grain for British Columbia poultry and dairy men and the prospects continue good. This is in striking contrast to conditions which prevailed last summer when there was a critical shortage.

## "My husband doesn't like our baby!"



1. Of course, Polly didn't mean that. She was just so upset she blurted it out when I dropped in and found her having a stormy session with Joe. "Joe doesn't realize Stevie's a baby — not a big grown man!" Polly wept.



2. "He'll be a big sissy, if you keep on!" Joe retorted. "Honestly, Edith," he asked, "is there any sense in babying a healthy kid with special this and special that? And now even a special laxative?..."



3. "Plenty of sense, Joe!" I smiled. "You see, I told Polly to give Stevie that special baby laxative when he needs it. I have two small fry myself, and my doctor says babies' delicate systems need special care..."



4. "Adult laxatives can be too harsh," I explained. "So we give our babies Castoria — made especially for children. It's effective and gentle, never griping." Well, Joe looked surprised — and a little sheepish.



5. "Just for that, Joe," laughed Polly, "you give Stevie the Castoria this time." Joe grinned. And was he pleased when Stevie licked the spoon. "Gosh, he loves it!" said Joe. And I winked at Polly.



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria — senna — has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.

## CASTORIA

The SAFE laxative made especially for children

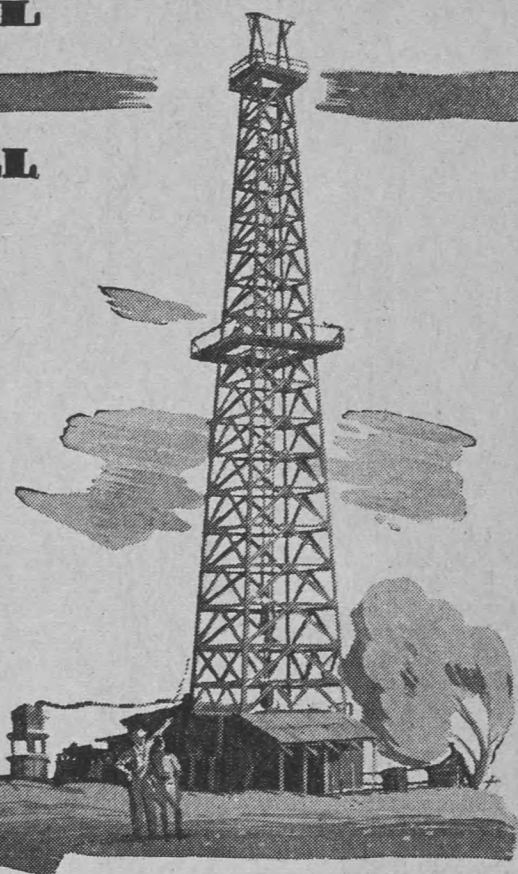


# INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL

PAGES FROM AN OIL DRILLER'S "LOG" TELL



# The Story of a Failure



**March 24th, 1943, "spudding in"...** a big day for the drilling crew. 136-foot derrick completed, we started drilling Imperial Oil's "Royalite Wildcat Hills Well No. 1"—due north of Calgary-Banff highway, 35 miles from Calgary. Hoping for a real "strike" . . . geologists' survey indicates favorable oil structure at about 7,000 to 9,000 feet.

**Trouble 719 feet down!** Lost drill collar<sup>1</sup> in the hole. Might have been bad—but recovered collar and repaired break in drill shaft in 3 hours. Everybody breathed a big sigh of relief—sometimes this kind of accident sets us back days.

**Another lucky break!** Drill pipe "washed out" and twisted off at 775 feet. Luckily we got going once more in two hours. Using up plenty of drills on this hard rock. It's no easy job—pulling up hundreds of feet of pipe just to change a dull "bit"<sup>2</sup> then lowering the whole "string" again.

**The geologists were wrong.** Now drilling 2 miles underground, and these have been trying, disappointing months. Nature *can* fool the geologists. On this well, for instance, we expected to hit the formation we hoped would contain oil before this. Instead, one bad "fault"<sup>3</sup> after another—quite unexpected. On top of all that—got stuck in hole at 10,676 feet, taking eleven days to fish up drill pipes and repair.

**"Fishing" again for 12 days.** Stalled again at 10,688 feet—lost 12 days drilling out stuck tubing. But we still have hopes . . . a "strike" will pay back all the months of hard work and money invested.

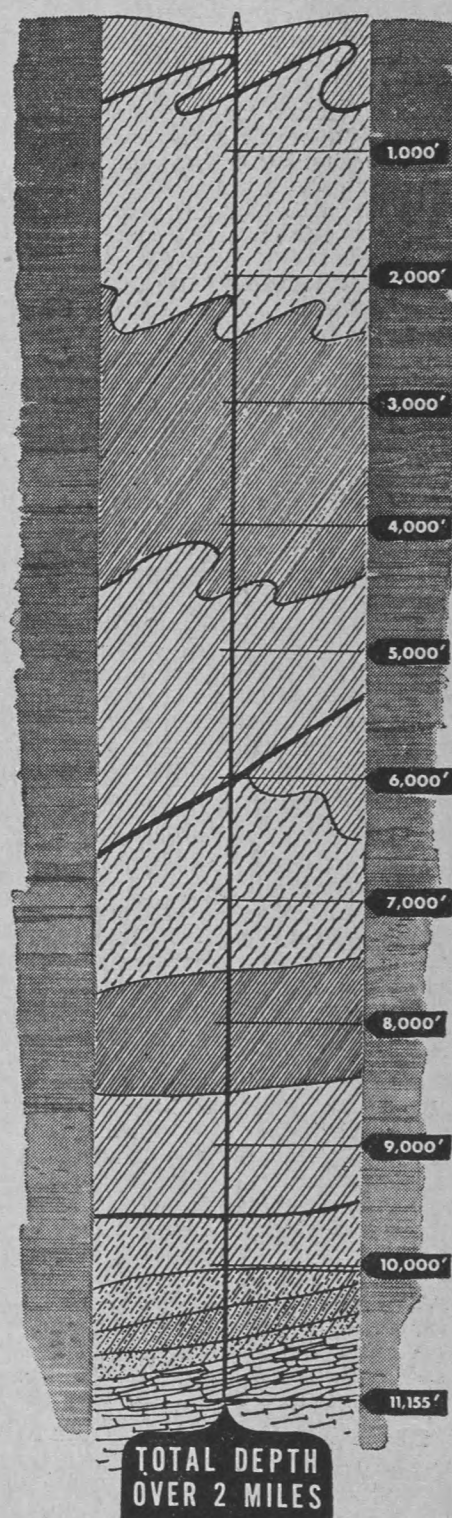
**April 21st, 1944, well abandoned—"Dry Hole".** A black day for all of us. After 13 months' hard drilling, we struck salt water. Wet as salt water is, it's still the oil man's Nemesis—a "dry hole" that produces no oil. So we plugged the well<sup>4</sup> at 11,155 feet down and abandoned it—a grave two miles deep for all our hopes of "Wildcat Hills No. 1."

1—Collar supports drill in underground hole.

2—More than 400 drilling bits were used in sinking the well.

3—A "fault" is a break in the earth's structure—a dislocation of the rock formation.

4—Cement plugs are inserted in the hole as required.



● The facts in this record are taken from the drilling log of Imperial's Wildcat Hills Well No. 1, which was begun on the favorable recommendation of Canada's leading oil geologists, who had explored the ground thoroughly. Estimated to cost \$225,000. for drilling, it actually cost approximately \$340,000. from start to "dry hole" finish. But the drillers and geologists of Imperial Oil go on undiscouraged—knowing that by developing Canadian oil fields they add to the nation's wealth . . . and help to make Canada ever more independent of foreign sources of petroleum.

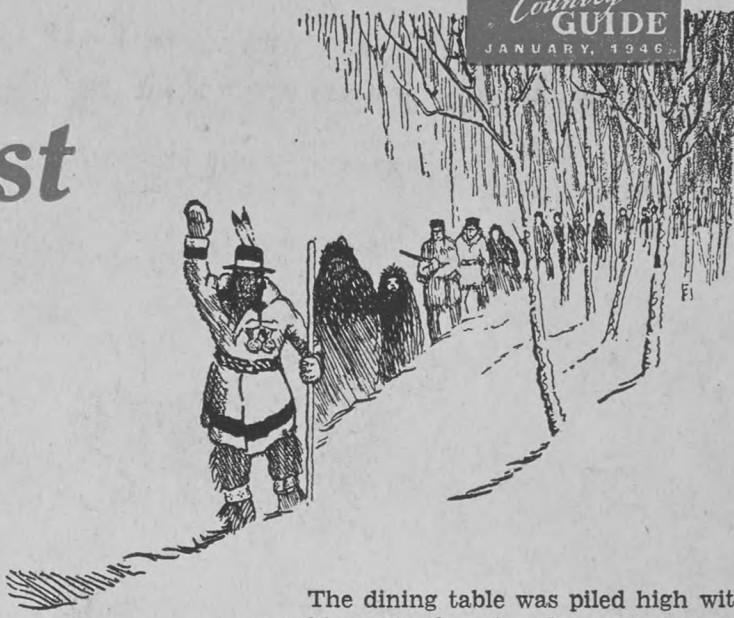
# IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

This message is the fifth of a series; the next advertisement will tell about

the amazing substance called Crude Oil.



# New Year at a "Company" Fur Post



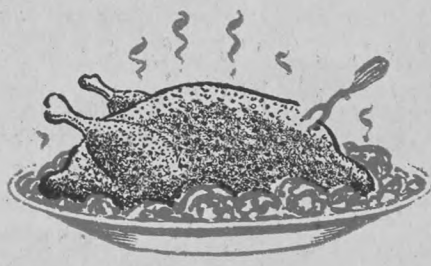
by  
**Wm. BLEASDELL  
CAMERON**

young daughters, the half-breed domestic and all the Indian women in the settlement, but without meaning disrespect to anybody I think it may be safely stated that neither the doctor nor myself would have objected had each of the names upon our kissing list been "Miss Maggie."

We had barely finished the broiled venison and partridges when the Indians, their faces bright with vermilion, headed by their chief, came into view on the trail through the poplars. Lining up before the post they fired a round salute. Chief Atimosis, when later he was robed in his vestments of state and abundant dignity, was a striking figure. He had by that time donned a long scarlet cloth coat, resplendent with gold braid and brass buttons, trousers of blue stroud with wide yellow stripes down the sides, a big white felt hat with a gilt band topped by two jet-tipped eagle plumes, and beaded mooseskin moccasins. Upon his ample breast rested the great silver medal given him in token of the compact made at "The Treaty" with the Great White Mother, with a replica of Queen Victoria herself on one side and on the other one of his own race in a hand-clasp of friendship with a man who,

like himself, wore a red coat and was a representative of the law of the Great White Mother in the land—a North West Mounted Policeman. Chief Little Dog's hair, once a raven black, now was streaked with white, for many snows had fallen upon it. His eyes, which in his younger days had been keen and bright, were dimmed by time and his face was seamed and wrinkled.

"How! How! Wachee! Wachee!" (What cheer! What cheer!) he exclaimed pleasantly as he passed through the hall, shaking hands with Uncle Joe and the other men and solemnly kissing the ladies. When he came to Miss Maggie either the doctor or myself would gladly have relieved the old man of this duty, but he seemed nowise loth to finish it himself. And who had a better title to kiss Miss Maggie than the aged chief? He had called on Uncle Joe on every New Year since she was a wee chit and religiously kissed the young lady each time as she grew step by step to womanhood with the years that passed.



The dining table was piled high with cold meats, bread, cake and pie, and huge kettles of tea steamed on the stove. Chief Little Dog began the day, which with the Indians is one of continual feasting, by hiding under his brass buttons terrific helpings of almost everything provided. After him came the rest of the band, the minor chiefs, the bucks, the women and the children. They passed in at the front door and out at the back. For four hours the procession kept up, and most of the guests, including the doctor and I, who had assembled from various parts of the country to spend the day with hospitable Uncle Joe and his family, probably did more kissing than they had done in more than a decade before. There were old Indian women with faces that resembled nothing so much as smoked parchment, but we had to close our eyes and go through the established form or be forever treated by the elite of Shell River settlement with haughty disdain as ignorant of the first law of etiquette. All were decked in holiday attire. They wore no caps but small shawls drawn about their heads like hoods. Some had fine tartan dresses; others were clothed in velvet and other expensive fabrics, mostly of bright colors, as blue, maroon, purple, pink, lilac and orange, but with red predominating. Some of the girls were really pretty, with their olive oval faces and gorgeous black plaits and eyes. They wore soft mooseskin moccasins of a rich golden smoke-tan, beautifully embroidered with silk of many shades in gay floral designs, broad sashes of brave ribbon about their waists and narrower bows of the same material confining their shining tresses.

BY the time dinner was announced all the Indians had paid their respects at the post. From here they would go to visit one another, the missionaries, the school teacher, and at each place they would drink tea, and eat pie, cake, moose tongue, beaver tail, bear steak and other delicacies.

After dinner Uncle Joe had the interpreter harness his horses and he and I started to pay return calls upon the Indians, as befitted good manners. At the chief's two fiddles were at work and a brisk dance was in movement. The Indians of this band were, as a matter of fact, mostly half-breeds

who had learned something of the white man's arts, including a facility in drawing the horsehair over the catgut and tripping to its lively measures. I think Uncle Joe must have forgotten that he had already seen the women in the morning for he kissed all the pretty ones over again, while everybody looked on and laughed.

On our homeward way we came upon a covey of white ptarmigan in the  
*Turn to page 26*

IT was a New Year's morning and daybreak in the late '90's when the doctor and myself were roused out of dreamless sleep by a round of thundering reports. It seemed as if the frost, with a refinement of diablerie, was setting off one of its mines beneath the house. Following a cold 40-mile drive the day before we felt deliciously lazy and comfortable and our uppermost desire was to lie late abed. But the explosions put a summary end to our pleasurable anticipation and we climbed out of bed and into our clothes, and snatching up our guns, hurried to the front door. Here we came upon Uncle Joe and the source of the commotion. He and his son were emptying their breechloaders into the air as rapidly as the attendant interpreter could replace the empty shells with full ones. Of course we played the part of reinforcements, and the din mounted until the heated gun-barrels compelled a halt. The barrage was the signal to the Indians that "the master" at the post was ready to receive them, as Hudson's Bay officers had for two hundred New Years made it their custom to do at each of the isolated trading posts of "The Great Company" scattered over the length and breadth of British North America.

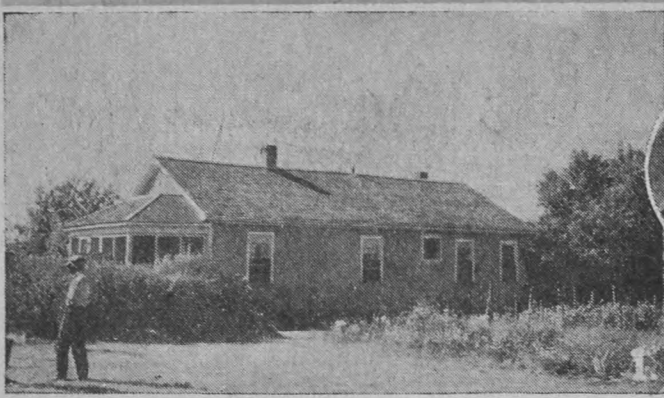
Uncle Joe was one of those blessed whole-hearted old boys who put so much into all they do that ordinary terms fail to give any adequate idea of the energy with which they do it. Thus when the salute was ended and he caught our hands in a grip that made us wince as he extended the day's greetings, his face expanded in a glow of such heartiness that it was simply a grin.

"And now, boys," he said as he released our crying fingers, "let's get back into the house, where Mrs. Mac will have finished overlooking the breakfast and we'll be none the worse for a bite. But first we'll have to dispose of the greetings."

Answering reports began to reach us through the skirt of snow-footed poplars before the post as we went inside. When we had made ourselves something more presentable and came again into the hall, Miss Maggie, a vision of loveliness and a veritable Queen of Scots, in a gallant costume, with here and there a dash of color, stood at the foot of the stair and with her the principal ceremony of the day began, a ceremony into which the doctor and myself entered with ardor and enthusiasm. Miss Maggie was unquestionably a pretty girl. Later we kissed Mrs. Mac and her



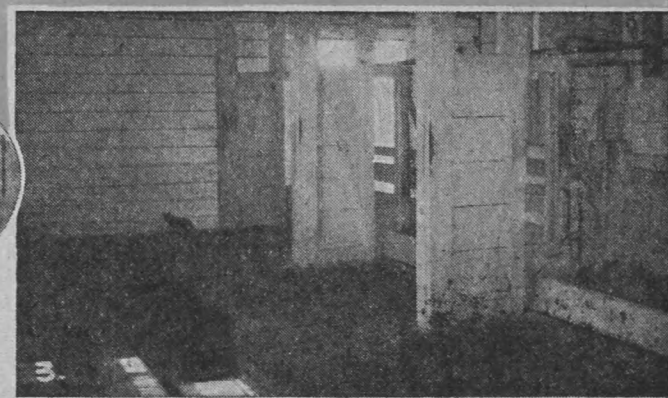
# COW TESTING REALLY PAYS



1. The Strudwick farm home overlooking the Qu'Appelle Valley.



2. The dairy herd of 18 milking cows averages 450 pounds butterfat or better.



3.

**A** FEW years ago a book appeared with the title, "Think and Grow Rich." Its theme was that if one wills it strongly enough, and bends one's entire thought and desire in that direction, it is possible for almost any individual to become rich. In other words, "where there's a will, there's a way."

As far as I could tell, Ernest Strudwick of Fort San, Saskatchewan, has no overwhelming desire to grow rich; but he does, nevertheless, help to prove the truth of the old proverb. For four years prior to 1907, when he moved to his present location, he was a sailor on the old-time sailing ships; and four times during that period he made the round trip from the old world to the new, rounding the uttermost southerly tip of South America at Cape Horn, and following the trade routes established by the earliest adventurers. Then came the unfortunate loss of an arm which necessitated the finding of some other occupation.

Mr. Strudwick first bought a half-section in 1907 at Fort San, and was one of many thousands who sought a new home on the vast plains of western Canada during the first decade of this century. Two or three years later he acquired an additional half-section, so that at present his farm consists of a full section of land. "There is nothing a man cannot do with one arm," he said, when I suggested that farming was a pretty strenuous physical occupation even for an individual without such a handicap. "For the last two years we have had a milking machine, but previous to that the herd was milked by hand, and at one time I milked the entire herd one-handed. In fact, I have seldom had a man on the place who could milk faster with two hands than I could with one."

As it turned out, Mr. Strudwick was fortunate in his location. The establishment of the sanatorium at Fort San created an immediate market for milk, and the Strudwick herd is one of three supplying milk to the sanatorium. Located on the high banks of the Qu'Appelle Valley, the farm is only a mile or two from its principal market, while the farm house, nestling low against the valley edge, offers a year-round view southward across one of the chain of small lakes which fills this section of the Qu'Appelle River Valley.

As may have been guessed, dairying is the chief farm enterprise. The 250 acres of arable land on the farm are used principally for growing feed. Mr. Strudwick told me that he had been feeding wheat years before it came into such prominence during recent years, and that he had found it a wonderful feed. Mixed in the proportion of three measures of oats to one of wheat and two of barley, he found that it put his cows in good shape for freshening. Indeed, one of the secrets of successful dairying, is to be found in the condition of dairy cows before freshening, according to Mr. Strudwick. If they are in good shape at freshening time, and if they are well looked after at the time of freshening, they can be fed less later on. This, however, does not mean, in Mr. Strudwick's view, that it will pay to skimp dairy cows on feed. In fact, he finds it pays better to feed well into the spring, so that his fall-freshened cows will be able to maintain milk production until the flush of milk comes on pasture.

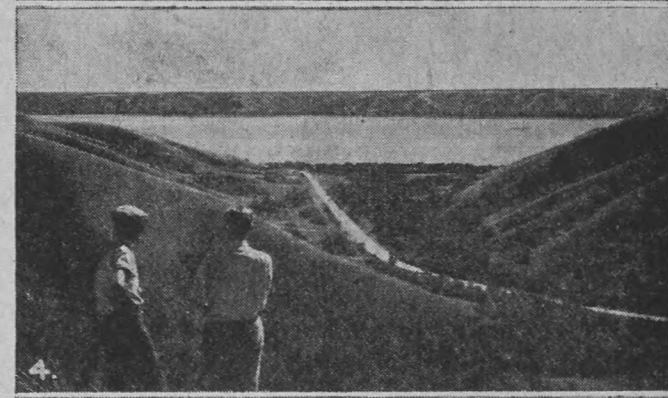
Practically all of the herd are registered, and he is raising no grade calves, so his primary interest is in milk production. A few young bulls are sold. He is sometimes handicapped, however, by a shortage of water, which tends to limit the number of young stock that can be raised. The total herd numbers from 30 to 32 head, of which 18 are milking cows. In 1944, his herd of 16 cows averaged 12,205 pounds of milk and 451.6 pounds of fat. The best fat record of the herd was made in 1943, when 14 cows averaged 12,110 pounds of milk, and 478.9 pounds of fat. In that year, Mr. Strudwick secured a Senior Herd Honor Roll Certificate, which meant that his herd had qualified

**This Saskatchewan dairyman doesn't see how other milk producers get along without regular check-ups on the individual cows in their herds**

for 12 years for an honor roll certificate under the plan of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, in which Mr. Strudwick has been an officer and active member. The first blue seal certificate was received in 1930. By 1934, a red seal was attached, indicating five years' qualification. In 1941 came a gold seal, indicating ten years qualified, and in that year the herd first received an average of more than 400 pounds of butterfat. Honor Roll Certificate indicates a herd average of 300 pounds fat or more, and in looking over the records of the Strudwick herd for the past 16 years, there were only three years, 1929, 1936, and 1938 when the herd failed to qualify—in the last two years by two pounds fat per cow or less.

Mr. Strudwick told me that he has been using pure-bred sires in his herd since 1918 and, in all, has used seven bulls, of which two, unfortunately, did him no good. That is to say, the daughters of these two sires yielded less milk than their dams. In both cases these bulls were bought more or less at haphazard, before he knew much about cow

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4.



5.

3. Inside the clean and modest dairy stable.  
4. The Qu'Appelle Valley from in front of the house.  
5. A field of oats in 1945.

## CARIBOO RANCHER

We meet John Hargreaves, who for forty years, has lived in a house by the side of the Cariboo Trail

**T**HE fur trader, the miner, the settler and the railroad have by now established a pattern of civilization over vast reaches of the North American continent. They came in the order named, and the fierce rivalries of early fur trading companies, the headlong rush of gold-seeking adventurers, the penetration of settlers into the cherished domains of the Indians and the sometimes over-rapid extension of railway facilities into new territories, have provided, in many familiar instances, a highly speculative basis for a more permanent development.

This indeed was the pattern of development in the now famous Cariboo district of British Columbia—a vast park-like country, watered by many streams and lakes, which nestles between the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the mighty Fraser River which, rising in the Yellowhead Pass near Jasper, flows northwesterly to beyond Prince George, then finds its way south to Soda Creek and Lillooet, Lytton, Yale and Hope, where it turns westerly and, for the last 100 miles or so of its journey to the sea, provides British Columbia with the most fertile of her river valleys.

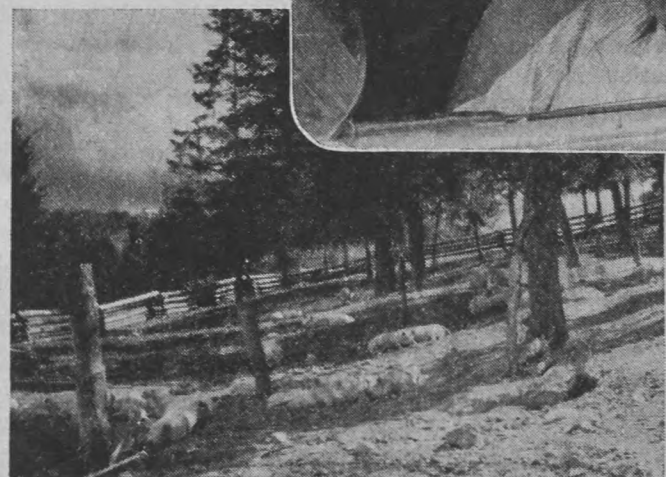
It was in 1858 that the rush for gold began into the Cariboo country. The name, apparently, dates from 1860; and the famous Cariboo Road, running from Ashcroft to Barkerville, begun in 1862, was an engineering feat which, for its day, rivalled the miracle of the Alaska Highway in our day.

The story of the gold rush of '58 into the Cariboo, the building of the Cariboo Road itself, and the glamorous, exciting, dangerous living now preserved in the history of that portion of B.C., is too long to be told here. I drove over the Cariboo Road in July of 1945, however—at least that portion of it one meets when following its tortuous and twisted progress between Kamloops and Prince George. Com-

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John Hargreaves — as natural as God made him. — Guide photo.



During the finishing period the Hargreaves pigs enjoy this outdoor living-room.



# A GIRL MUST CHOOSE

by FRANK BENNETT

## The Freeman men, before Tommy, married young and fought for the women they loved

Illustrated by TOM SIMPKINS

TOMMY FREEMAN lifted his dark, troubled face toward the black sky, letting the heavy rain drive against his smooth, tanned skin and thinking how good and clean the feel of it was. He pulled off his old hat and let the water wash through his hair and down his neck and through the thinness of his cotton shirt. But the coolness of it was lost in the heat of his unrest and worry.

He clucked absently at his team, thinking the while, "Maybe the judge is right. Maybe I ought to fight Matt Yager."

But deep in his heart, he knew this was not the way.

And mixed with his thinking was Mary Ann Tate with her gleaming reddish golden hair and her sky blue eyes. And the sweetness of her smile and the soft touch of her voice. But today his mind was choked with a numbness that came from the trouble within him. The trouble that grew from his talk with the judge that afternoon.

Judge Ike Walters was an old friend of the Freemans—had been for twice as long as Tommy had lived. "Tommy," he said, twisting at his long white mustache, "Matt Yager is back."

"I didn't know that," Tommy said truthfully. "I ain't been out of The Valley for two weeks. I've been busy."

"A man should never be too busy to go courtin'," the judge said severely. "For the last two Saturday nights, Matt and Mary Ann have been to the dance together."

Tommy looked at the toes of his boots. "A girl can choose who she likes to keep company with," he said doggedly.

The old man shook his head. "Tommy, boy, you should take a wife, so's there'd be another Freeman to take over The Valley when you're gone. Like you did from your father—and him from his father—and—"

"There's other girls beside Mary Ann Tate."

"There's only one Mary Ann Tate!" And Tommy felt his throat tighten as he realized how right the judge was.

Old Ike shoved heavily to his feet. "Tommy, boy, you ain't afraid of Matt Yager, be you?"

Tommy thought a moment, turning the question over in his mind. "No," he answered slowly, "No, I ain't afraid of him."

"Tommy, maybe you'll have to fight him."

Tommy's big hands closed and opened slowly. "It don't seem right," he said carefully, "to fight Matt over Mary Ann. It seems a girl should have the say-so between two men."

The judge sat down and closed his eyes. He had no more to say about Matt Yager and Mary Ann Tate.

After Tommy had left the judge's, he'd driven straight toward The Valley into the rain. As the wagon jolted along, his mind kept going over the old man's words, and he knew it was right for a man to take a wife. All the Freemans before him had married young. And they'd fought for the women they loved.

But now, had not things changed with the times? Did men fight to win the women they loved? No. Of course, they went courting and did what they could to win, but the final decision was up to the girl herself. That was the way it should be. That was the way he wanted it to be.

HE slapped the wet lines against the backs of the bays, and they moved briskly into The Valley. At the bend where the road dipped toward the creek, he could see the house. There was a sad look about the place as if it missed a

woman's touch, and no one knew better than Tommy Freeman how lonesome living alone could be at times. He closed his eyes and tried to picture Mary Ann waiting by the door for him.

By the time he had finished his work, the rain had stopped, and the stars were beginning to come out in the middle of the sky. He went to the house, took out his old fiddle and tried to play away his unrest and worry. But tunes that came were sad, making him feel more lonely than ever.

He put away the fiddle and tried to read, but the words blurred in their place he saw only a girl with bright hair and blue eyes. And remembering the judge's words, his restlessness became a sharp, driving pain in his heart, making him stir fitfully about the big room with its old furniture and faded pictures.

At last he stopped in front of the wide stone fireplace and looked at himself in the oval mirror.

"Tommy," he said, "it's time you went courtin' Mary Ann and pressed her to make a decision between you and Matt Yager."

With his fiddle under his arm, he walked across the narrow valley and up into the south hills. On a high ledge of shale, he stopped and looked back at his land, dim in the starlight. The damp wind came up to him, bringing a smell of the new spring. He drew several deep breaths of it before turning away from The Valley.

Old man Tate sat on the front porch, his pipe glowing a dull red in the darkness, his yellow hound dog lying at his feet.

"H'lo, Tommy," old man Tate said. "Set awhile."

Tommy nodded and fought at the dryness in his throat. "I brought my fiddle," he managed to say. "I reckon, maybe, you folks'd like me to play some for you tonight?"

"Why, for sure we would, Tommy." The old man knocked the ashes out of his pipe and stamped out the sparks with his heel. He lifted his head and called, "Ma, Mary Ann! Tommy has brought his fiddle!"

Mrs. Tate came out, bringing her old rocking chair. She smiled down at Tommy, her face looking lined and tired in the shadows.

"Hello, Tommy," she said. "Ain't seen you round here for quite a spell."

"Been busy with the spring work," he told her.

She sat down in the chair and began to rock slowly, the chair singing a little monotonous melody.

Tommy got out the fiddle and tuned the strings. "I went to town today," he said, all the time listening for Mary Ann's quick step. "First time for better'n two weeks."

MARY ANN came then, and stood just outside the door in the lamplight for a moment, smiling at Tommy with her red lips. She wasn't very tall, and her hands were small and slim, and her throat below the tan was milky white.

"Hello, Tommy," she said, her voice low and soft like the touch of spring air on young leaves.

She sat down between old man Tate



"I want to show you something," he said, leading her gently away from the porch.

and Tommy. The sweetness of her was like a great current against which a man often finds himself helpless.

Tommy could not trust his voice. He put the fiddle under his chin and played.

Mrs. Tate stopped rocking in her squeaky chair, and the lines disappeared from her tired face. Old man Tate kept time with his foot. But Mary Ann sat very quiet, her small round chin cupped in her hands and her eyes closed. Tommy wondered uneasily if she were listening to the fiddle music, or thinking about big, good-looking Matt Yager.

Then, in the middle of the tune, the yellow hound got up, howled sadly and walked away. They laughed, and Tommy felt the trembling go out of him, and it was good, being with these people and playing for them. Except for knowing that Mary Ann wasn't looking at him.

After awhile Mrs. Tate yawned and stood up. "Seems like I'm gettin' sleepy," she murmured. She carried the chair back into the house, banging it a little against the screen door.

Old man Tate got to his feet and stood gazing up at the moon, his hands fumbling with his pipe. "Reckon it'll be a clear day tomorrow" he observed. "Glad you come over and brung your fiddle,

Tommy. G'night." And he went shuffling into the house.

Tommy put his fiddle carefully back into its case and then moved over into the white moonlight close to Mary Ann. Her nearness left him wondering how could a man ever find the right words to tell a girl he wanted her for his wife. Especially a girl like Mary Ann.

He found her hand and let his big fingers slide in between her small ones. He tried to think how he should begin his telling her what he had to say, but there seemed to be no right beginning here on the small porch. Everything seemed too shut in for what he wanted to tell her. And the fear of the answer she might make made it hard for him to breathe.

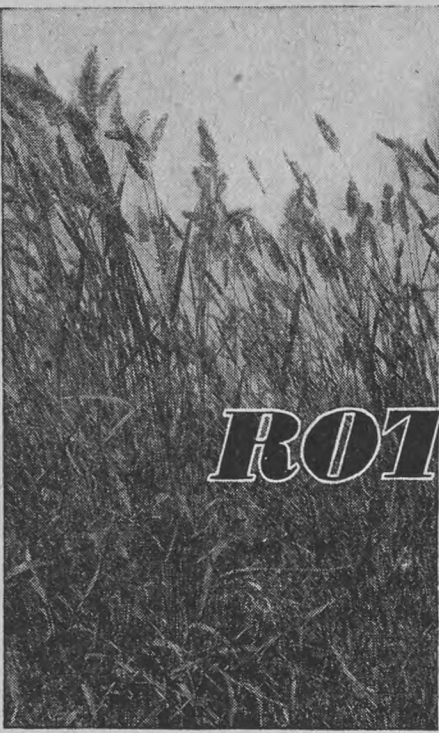
He stood up, pulling her up beside him, her bright head scarcely coming to his chin.

"I want to show you something," he said, leading her gently away from the porch.

Together they walked into the low hills, a silence dropping between them. Once they came to a muddy place in the path, and he picked her up in his arms as if she were a small child and

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[Author's photo.]

A close-up of crested wheat grass.



Sweet clover is sometimes a little difficult to control, but is a hardy, soil-improving crop. [Author's photo.]



[Dom. Rust Research Lab. photo.]

Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, examines a field of Regent wheat near Portage la Prairie.

# ROTATE FOR TOMORROW

By **MANLEY CHAMPLIN**  
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

**Planned rotation of crops will bring increased farm income, even though it is not possible always to follow it strictly**

THE rotation of crops is usually defined as the systematic changing of crops from one field to another on a farm with a view to obtaining satisfactory yields per acre and at the same time conserving the organic matter and nitrogenous compounds in the soil as well as possible. Under the extremely variable climatic conditions in the prairie provinces, it may be very difficult, if not impossible, to follow a rigid system of crop rotation in many localities. In some years drought interferes with the plan, and in other years some other weather factor may make it impossible to carry on the system exactly as planned. For that reason, it seems logical to omit the word systematic from the definition. One need not be discouraged and feel that he cannot secure any of the benefits from crop rotation; such as more evenly distributed income, soil organic matter conservation and greater freedom from some insects and plant diseases, simply because there may be some years when he cannot secure a stand of alfalfa, grass or clover. Long experience and study in connection with this problem have led me to conclude that many of the benefits of crop rotation can be secured without following a rigid system, provided the principles involved and the objects sought after are well understood.

Annual grasses, including wheat, oats, barley, rye and millet produce strong fibrous root systems very quickly. These roots spread through the soil and subsoil in search of food and moisture and, in the course of time they decay, leaving considerable humus

in the soil. A further supply of humus is provided, if the stubble is conserved and worked into the top soil. This root fibre and stubble left in the soil by annual grass or grain crops helps to account for the fact that on the better types of soil, good crops are still produced after 40 or 50 years of cropping to grain.

Oats, being only distantly related to wheat, barley and rye, is an excellent crop to rotate with any of the others, because the oats are usually free from diseases and insect pests that attack one or more of the others. For example: Oats are not subject to damage by wheat stem sawfly and are almost immune to ergot disease.

**P**ERENNIAL grasses, including brome, slender wheat (western rye) and crested wheat have all been introduced into western agriculture to provide feed for livestock and fibre for the soil. Of these, crested wheat and brome grass provide fibre to better advantage than the slender wheat grass, but the latter is very useful as a rotation grass because it is fairly easy to establish and, after producing well for two or three years, is easy to destroy. Ordinary brome grass has creeping root stalks, or rhizomes, which fill the upper soil with fibre and develop a tough sod, durable for grazing. Crested wheat grass has a place in southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, because it is better adapted to that region than any other tame grass now available.

Alfalfa is a perennial legume. All legume crops, including red clover, sweet clover, peas and beans, have a co-operative relationship with nitrogen-gathering bacteria, which live in little bunches or nodules on their roots. These bacteria are known to take nitrogen and oxygen from the air between soil particles and convert these two gases into soluble solids known as nitrates, which can be used as food by crop plants.

Thus, it will be seen that the growing of some kind of legume crop in a rotation is worth-while in any district, where it is possible to do so without actual economic loss. Alfalfa is often called queen of the legume crops and rightly so. Its very name is derived from Arabian words meaning good feed. It is probably the most widely adapted and the most useful of the available legume crops.

Sweet clover is a biennial legume crop which was formerly considered to be a weed and does require special attention to keep it under control. Hardy varieties have been introduced and successfully

grown, but in recent years, a serious insect pest, known as the sweet clover weevil, has chewed up the young seedling plants and caused failures in many localities.

Field peas are an annual legume crop that are being grown in certain localities quite successfully. As long as the peas can be grown and marketed successfully, they provide a very convenient type of legume for rotating with annual grasses or grain crops.

Flax is not a grass and is not a legume. It belongs to a different family of plants. It does not gather nitrogen, like the legumes, and it does not have a fibrous root system like the grasses. It grows more like a little tree, both above and below the ground surface. It does not compete with weeds successfully. Flax has its own particular kind of diseases; and, in fact, it would be almost impossible to grow it successfully on old land if it had not been for the development of wilt and rust-resistant varieties by the North Dakota, Minnesota and Saskatchewan agricultural colleges. On account of its inability to fight weeds, flax requires land that is as free from weeds as possible. That is the main consideration.

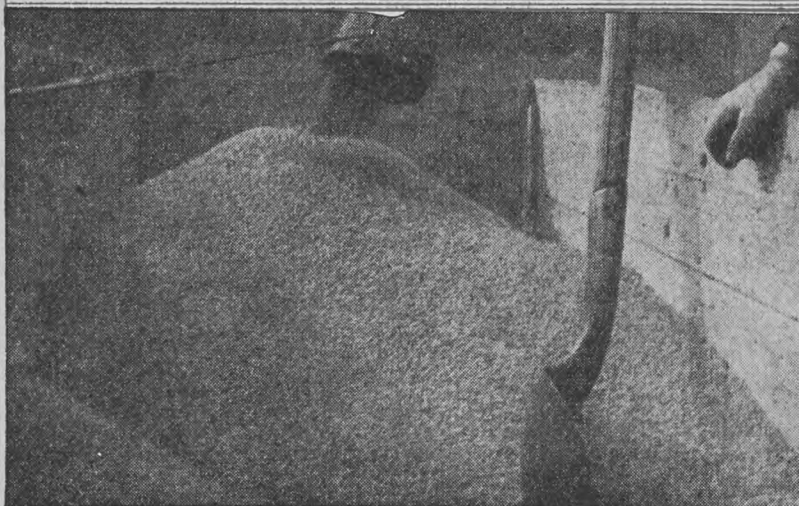
Row crops are so called because they are grown in rows so that they can be cultivated between the rows to kill weeds and incidentally to save moisture. Corn, potatoes and field beans are important representatives of this group. It is absolutely necessary to cultivate them thoroughly, in order to grow them successfully;

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[Author's photo.]

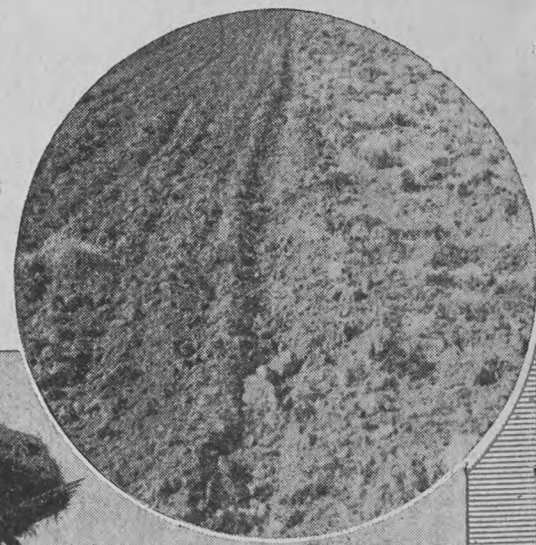
Crop rotation field plots at the University of Saskatchewan.



[Brandon Exper. Farm photo.]

Forty bushels per acre of Regent wheat after sod fallow in 1945 for Wm. Walker, Katrine, Man.

Fibre in the soil shows up in the plowed furrow.



[Brandon Exper. Farm photo.]

Perennial grasses and legumes are important in a farm rotation because they add fibre to the soil and provide feed for livestock.



# The Voyage of The GOLDEN HIND

## The Story Thus Far:

CAPTAIN DAN HARDEGON brings the *Moon Hawk* home to Gloucester with her catch—he has skippered the dragger for one voyage to the fishing banks while her regular captain recovers from an accident—to find himself in the middle of a tense situation.

The *Golden Hind*, last topsail schooner out of Gloucester to fish by hand from dories, returns after an unlucky voyage with an almost empty hold. Her captain, JACK ROADIES, reports to the owner of the *Hind*, NORA DOONAN, whom he expects to marry, that one of his crew, JAMES CORKERY, has drowned on the Banks. The dead man's brother, JOHN, also of the *Hind's* crew, blames the death on Roadies, curses captain and ship and refuses to sail aboard her again. Hardegon, who ill conceals his own love for Nora, tries to persuade her to convert the *Hind* to power but she and Roadies rebuff him and refuse his gift of a large-mesh manila net he has woven. Hardegon tries to tell them that such men as PARRAN, who skippers the big dragger *Doubloon* for a Boston firm, are ruining the fishing grounds with their small-mesh nets, but Nora won't heed him because she owes Parran money and must borrow more from him if her schooner is to make even one more voyage. She knows also that Roadies wants her to sell the *Hind* to Parran.

However, Nora has an ace up her sleeve in the rotting hulk of the old *Western Star* which lies in Shelburne, Nova Scotia. There is a fortune in lead in her keel which the government needs and Nora determines to get it by hook or crook to pull herself out of the red. She enlists the aid of AMBROSE CAMERON and four other old dorymen who love the *Hind* and served aboard her under Nora's grandfather. She tells Hardegon of her plan and he persuades her to keep it secret from everyone, even Roadies to whom she is engaged, but particularly Parran whom he knows will stop at nothing to double-cross her.

Making ready for the voyage to Shelburne the *Hind* is berthed beside Parran's big dragger. Nora manages to borrow again from the *Doubloon's* captain but has trouble getting a crew together. John Corkery, still nursing his hate for Roadies, goes after the *Hind's* skipper with a knife but Hardegon stops the fight and attempts to persuade Corkery to sail, offers to go dorymate with him if he will—a startling offer for a captain to make but Hardegon has made up his mind he must be on the *Hind* at any cost to protect Nora. Corkery seems about to change his mind and sail when Parran intrudes to make a suggestion.

He offers to take Corkery on his own vessel in exchange for one of the *Doubloon's* crew, BILLY ATKINS, who has a none too savory reputation now, after his association with Parran, though he used to be a good fisherman. Nora is reluctant to hire the man but Hardegon realizes that it will mean getting a friend aboard the *Doubloon*, for he

## Nora acts a part, purchases an old ship and hears news of her lover

By EDMUND GILLIGAN

Illustrated by GORDON HICKS

knows that despite Corkery's hate for Roadies, he is essentially loyal to Nora and the *Hind*. Hardegon says he'll go dorymate with Atkins and the man comes aboard the *Hind*.

The schooner sails for Nova Scotia and after she's left port old Ambrose Cameron and his four mates, whom Nora has hidden aboard, make their appearance. Roadies is furious with Nora for her secretive attitude and tries to pump her about her plans and why she needs five extra men and extra dory but she heeds Hardegon's warning to tell him nothing. When they dock at Shelburne, Roadies thinks it is just to take on bait. He goes ashore and Nora starts out, after giving Ambrose his instructions, to beard the money-shark, BANNISTER, who doesn't realize he has a fortune in the keel of the old *Western Star*.

\* \* \*

## PART III.

THE wind stayed fair for the *Golden Hind* all that long, autumnal night and all the day, so that the hills of Nova Scotia soon gleamed in the west. Roadies had the helm. He took off everything but her headsails and let her shoot through Shelburne gate after the Canadian cutter had given him his entry number for the signal halyard.

The vessel was hardly past when Nora came to him and said, "I'll rid you of the stranger dory now, Jack, if you please. And my five men."

"And you, Nora?"

"I'll stay aboard for the time being."

"Right you are."

He brought the vessel into the wind. The stranger dory was swung out. A good supply of stores had been put into it. The five secret recruits had received their orders. And, although these orders must have been bewildering, they kept their mouths shut and went nimbly about the business.

There was some laughter among them, however, and among the *Hind's* dorymen, who watched this curious departure closely.

The laughter was caused by the shore-going togs of tall Ambrose, captain of the five. He was rigged out in his Sunday best, even to a rather magnificent derby hat that had greened a little in the decades since he had first donned it for a jamboree. He wore a white shirt and—of all things!—a stiff collar with a black silk cravat that held up a beautiful pearl stickpin, one of Grandfather Doonan's heirlooms. He had shaved his

ruddy cheeks and chin to smoothness. He certainly looked like a greenhorn, a rather prosperous one, a vice-president of the First National Bank.

He took his place in the stern sheets, wrapped

his grey ulster neatly around his knees and gave his loud, "Give way!"

The dory, two men to a thwart, steered to the Roseway's western shore and soon vanished in a twist of vapor booted down from the hills by the sun.

Hardegon said to Nora, "Well, you've fooled a lot of people so far. I only hope you don't fool yourself, Nora."

She replied, "It wouldn't be the first time, Dan. But"—a bitter expression left her mouth awry—"if I do miss out on this play—it'll be the end of the *Hind*."

Since they were not alone, it was plain that she meant others to know that the gravest part of her canny game had begun. Thus they were to understand that she was in no mood for jesting, which was a trick the older men enjoyed with her because they never could quite make up their minds that the child who had sailed with them so often had become this long-legged, solemn-eyed girl in boots. Having reeled this hint out for whatever ears were straining for it, she drew Hardegon to the rail to talk while the *Hind* ambled to Shelburne Wharf, where she was to take bait and leave for the fishing that meant as much to her as the conquest of the *Western Star*.

Hardegon was after something again. He had the black dog on his back, as the Irish dorymen say, and consequently, an over-supply of irony and sarcasm to get rid of, one way or another. Generally speaking, he was a man who knew fairly well whence his violent impulses sprang. And he always let them run their course because of his interesting theory that to ice them down was just another way of lying, and as dangerous. He was on his high horse now because of the pretty scene that had greeted him at sun-up when he awakened in the cabin. He had found Captain Roadies standing by Nora's bunk, his head bent in reflection. Nothing much of the charmer had been showing; that is to say, the captain could see only the braided dark head against the darker jacket, her pillow. Moreover, she had turned away in the night and only her cheek was revealed, and that dimly. Whatever it was—either the rise of hips under the blankets or the long legs kinked up—the captain had reason to whisper a few words. Had Hardegon been able to see the captain's face at that moment, he might have discovered that what he said was on rather a different theme than the under-blanket possibilities. It was more than likely. There had been signs enough, since then, that the captain's trouble—the inner one—had again increased in malignancy. However, Hardegon hadn't been able to do that calculation. So, when he came on deck, he was fit to be tied.

Had he been free, as usual, to speak his mind, he would have been better off. But he knew Nora well enough to be sure that any accusation he might make against Roadies, so early in the game, would not go far with her. He himself was, in fact, in a position not unlike Parran's. He, too, wanted to get the *Hind* into his hands so that he could make her earn a living with his new nets. He became cautious. He could tell by a half-hidden glint of amusement, which kept breaking through her grave looks, that she knew he was in a jealous mood. He could only repeat her words, "The end of the *Hind*!" He struck his fist into the frosty air.

NORA knew perfectly well that he was disturbed. They had quarrelled so many times in their young lives that she could always tell when the glass was falling with him. She took the angry wind out of his sails by saying, "How much is bait at Shelburne now? Do you know?"

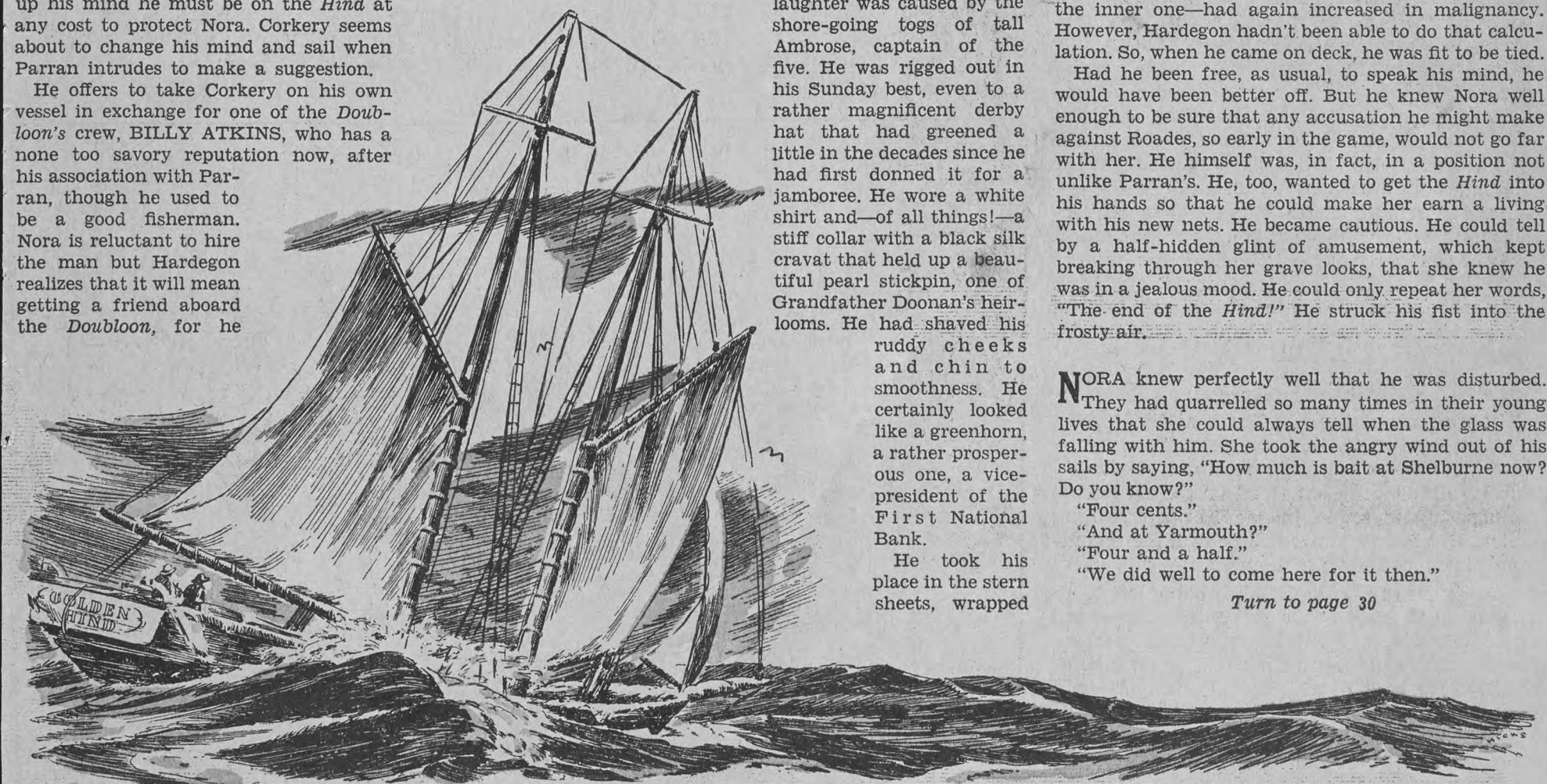
"Four cents."

"And at Yarmouth?"

"Four and a half."

"We did well to come here for it then."

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# THE Country GUIDE

with which is Incorporated  
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME.

Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882.

R. S. LAW, President

R. D. COLQUETTE, Editor; H. S. FRY, Associate Editor  
AMY J. ROE, Home Editor; K. D. EWART, Advertising  
Manager; G. B. WALLACE, Extension Director

Subscription price in Canada—50 cents one year; 75 cents two years;  
\$1.00 three years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.  
Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission  
as second-class mail matter. Published monthly by The Country Guide Ltd.  
Printed by The Public Press Ltd., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. LXV

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1946

No. 1

## Bretton Woods

The last week of the old year witnessed two events of great world importance. Bretton Woods was signed by 28 nations, including Britain, which brought that plan into being before the deadline of December 31. From Moscow, London and Washington a communique was issued which at least showed that the deadlock among the Big Three had been broken.

The signing of the Agreement culminated a rapid succession of events which greatly improved the outlook for sane monetary and trading policies in the postwar world. First came word that the United States and Great Britain had reached an agreement on the size and terms of the loan. It is for \$4,400 million and after current lend-lease adjustments are made, about three and three-quarter billion dollars will be available to provide credits in the United States for food and raw materials. This will help bridge the gap for Britain until income from exports starts rolling in again. Part of the bargain with Britain was that she should come into the Bretton Woods system. This she has done, together with 27 other nations, including Canada. This country is also doing its full share in providing credits. Canada stands ready to advance \$500 million a year for the next three years to Britain and in addition is lending hundreds of millions to other countries. These vast investments by a country of 12 million people already burdened with a federal debt of \$16 billion, are payments made in the faith that when the world economy is reconstructed, rich dividends of prosperity will accrue.

The supreme significance of Britain's signature to Bretton Woods is the assurance it carries that the postwar world will not be divided into two currency and exchange blocs. Canadian agriculture needs access to all possible markets. The great markets for farm products are all in countries which formerly belonged to the sterling bloc. A large share of Canadian export manufactured goods also enters that area. It took a war to lift Canadian agriculture out of the depression in which it had become mired, because of unstable trade and exchange conditions arising from this division into monetary blocs. The objective of Bretton Woods is to reconstruct the economies of devastated nations and then to encourage international trade by reducing restrictions and stabilizing currencies and exchange. Postwar commerce can only be healthy when the dollar, the pound sterling, the franc, the lira and every other measure of value of the great trading nations ring true on every counter in the world.

## Mission To Moscow

The meeting of the Big Three at the foreign minister level seems to have proved a turning point in their diplomatic relations. Certainly Molotov didn't come off third or second best if the meeting is to be judged like a wrestling match. But Russia proved to be in a more compromising mood than at London.

The matter of the Big Bomb is being left to an international control commission to be appointed by the assembly of UNO. Its reports and recommendations would go to the Security Council of the Big Five, each of which would have the veto power. The big question about the Big Bomb is whether or not the nations including Russia will submit to a continuous inspection of their indus-

tries as a guarantee against its manufacture. In the meantime Britain, the United States and Canada have the secret of the bomb, which is a temporary safeguard.

The ministers were in accord on the withdrawal of troops from China as soon as the two Chinas are in accord and civil strife has ceased. The creation of a Far Eastern Commission representing 11 nations irks General MacArthur, but he is amenable, and will carry out the will of the Commission, of which he is chairman. If this multi-power Commission does as well in Japan as MacArthur has done, it will have done better than a similar Commission has done in Germany.

The Korean settlement is agreeable to everybody except the Koreans, who want immediate independence instead of a five-year trusteeship and a promise. This is a facet of the Oriental revulsion against white domination. The Koreans have had no experience in democracy and may find more difficulty in making it work than they counted on.

A 21-power conference will be called by May 1 to consider peace treaties with Italy, Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland. An arrangement was made for looking into the governments of Roumania and Bulgaria to see that they are truly representative of the people. What is happening in the Balkans underscores the lesson learned in the peace-making effort after the other war. The gesture of handing them democratic institutions on a silver platter with expressions of good will didn't prevent them from falling almost immediately into dictatorships. The rise of communism hasn't made the going any easier for democracy in those parts. The Iran question wasn't settled at Moscow. That was one spot which was too sore to touch.

The world is divided into three great zones. In the centre is Russia, with its communist ideology. Ranged around the outside are the Western democracies: The Scandinavian countries, the British Commonwealth, the United States and their spheres of influence in South America and the colonial parts of Africa. Between them is a great crescent, a trouble zone, stretching from Poland through the Balkans, Palestine, Iran, India to that huge and populous region of great islands and peninsulas known as Indonesia. In this vast area, the Trouble Crescent, comprising more than a quarter of the human race, lie most of the potential headaches of the decades which are before us.

## Does Power Corrupt?

At the top of one of the chapters of his book, *The Road to Serfdom*, Friedrich Hayek placed the quotation, "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely." The press has caught up this quotation, which formerly lay

buried in the writings of Lord Acton, an obsolete Victorian, and it is now being overworked. In some cases, writers relying on memory have changed it to read "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

In this latter form, a more pernicious lie was never penned. It would make a scoundrel out of every one entrusted with authority. It excludes the idea of morality from all public service. The implication is that the unscrupulousness is in direct proportion to the power wielded. Elect a man to the school board and according to this baneful statement he immediately becomes corrupt. Elect him to the municipal council and he becomes more corrupt. If he is an M.L.A. or an M.P. he has become pretty rotten and much more so if he is a cabinet minister. And so on until, if he wields great power he must of necessity be a great scoundrel. Churchill and Roosevelt, during the war years, exercised great personal power, directing the course of great movements. According to this pernicious principle they would be almost absolutely corrupt. No man in history has wielded greater power over so many people than Stalin. In world affairs he is without doubt the most potent individual alive today. Is he therefore absolutely corrupt? No such charge has ever been brought against him. It is a pity that the statement was ever unearthed by Hayek; it is a greater pity that it has been abbreviated by careless writers, and it is atrocious that it should be circulated as an axiom.

## Mass Immigration

The immigration boosters are at it again. For example, the president of the Toronto Board of Trade, speaking a month or two ago, urged the placing of some hundreds of thousands of European refugees on land cleared by bulldozers, with some buildings, stock and machinery provided, and where feasible, community centres to add social attractions to rural life. One of the arguments used by the advocates of mass immigration is the small number of people per square mile in Canada. Neglecting such matters as soil and climate, the figures can be very convincing. For example, England and Wales have 685 persons per square mile; Holland 686 and Belgium 716. Here in Canada the land area is 3,466,556 square miles and the population as at June 2, 1941, was 11,506,655. This works out to only slightly more than three and one-third persons per square mile.

But how much of this land is arable? According to the best authority, *The Canada Year Book*, "agricultural land of all possible classes and land that has agricultural possibilities in any sense," amounts to 549,660 square miles, or 16 per cent of the total. Of this about half is occupied. The balance includes much forested land.



THE ONLY DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATOMIC BOMB IS THE CONFERENCE TABLE



where the forest should be conserved and huge areas of submarginal land. Practically all of it is remote from railways or other forms of transportation. The simple fact is that it would be a social crime of the first magnitude to place settlers on much of the land that is now unoccupied. One of Canada's major agricultural problems is to get unsuitable land which has been farmed back into grass or forest where it should have been left.

What immigration boosters consistently overlook is that immigration is not a matter of vacant spaces, inhabitable or uninhabitable. It is a matter of markets. It is only a few short years since the farmers had more products than they could find available markets for. When the world wants additional farm products it will say so in terms of price. The farmers can understand that language and the products will be forthcoming. With the population now on the land using machinery that is being constantly improved, the prospective demand can be easily met. It isn't a question of getting more people on the land, but of holding those who are already there.

### Protecting The Public

Any man, woman or moron who can afford a car to drive can afford an insurance policy covering injury to persons and damage to property. In the past, provincial governments have backed away from their plain duty to see that such protection was provided. As a result, every hospital has its quota of victims with no recourse whatever because the driver who committed the injury is financially unable to meet the claim and lacks responsibility enough to insure his car or truck without being forced to do so.

Now two provinces have taken action. In Manitoba, one dollar is being tacked on to the license fee to provide an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. If the person who did the damage isn't a hit and run driver, the victim can bring action and, if he gets a judgment, it becomes a claim against the fund.

The Saskatchewan plan goes much further. A government committee is studying two schemes. One is to add five dollars to the license fee for insurance coverage and the other is simply compulsory insurance. The probability is that the first one will be adopted and the insurance will be taken out through the Saskatchewan Government Insurance office, which is now in operation. This plan would provide a fund of about \$500,000 annually. Whether this is adequate or not remains to be seen.

The Country Guide has more than once called attention to the inordinate cost of automobile and fire insurance. For example, during the five years, 1940-1944 inclusive, Manitoba car and truck owners paid out \$5,947,283 in insurance premiums and \$2,407,880 of it was paid back in claims. Of course, insurance companies do more than collect premiums and write checks for losses. They render a valuable service in looking after claims, appraising damages and so on, but when the claims paid amount to only 40 per cent of the premiums while the overhead takes 60 per cent, insurance companies are inviting action by leftist governments and should not feel particularly outraged if the invitation is accepted.

### Reconfederation In 1946?

On the program, for 1946, is whatever is going to be done about Dominion-provincial relations. Another meeting is scheduled for this month. The strikes have clearly shown the increased responsibility of the national government in the field of labor. Measures to avoid or minimize depressions and to control booms can only be implemented by the national authority. The federal government has the financial strength but lacks legal right to do many things that have to be done while the provinces have the power but most of them lack the money. With the social legislation already on the federal statute books, and further plans scheduled to materialize in the early future, there can be no going back to the prewar financial arrangement. Something will have to be done about it—in 1946.

# Under the PEACE TOWER

**M**ANITOBA attained a new honor in this 20th parliament when William Gilbert Weir, M.P., for Macdonald, and farmer of Carman, Manitoba, was made Government Whip. There seems to be no record of any previous whip from the prairies. Mr. Weir succeeded William Taylor, of Norfolk, Ontario, when the latter moved up to the Senate.

First of all, I find that most people outside Ottawa, and more than half the people inside Ottawa, do not know what a Whip is. Yet the position of Government Whip is extremely important, and democratic government could not function without one. The Whip is the man who keeps the members of parliament in line. He is Prefect of Discipline, he is Superintendent of Personnel. It is the Whip's job to see that the M.P.'s are around when votes are taken. In the last two parliaments, when government majorities have been lopsided, the Whip merely went through the motions. But Mackenzie King's margin having shrunk since last election and his majority in the Commons during the session just passed having dwindled to a scant 11, it can well be seen how important it is for the Government Whip to be on the job. One man who neglected his whipping here, a while back, paid for it by losing out on a cabinet job. Gib Weir, it can be seen, has his hands full for the balance of this 20th parliament.

There have been some amazing efforts by Whips in the past. Once, during the day to day agonies of 1926, when Mackenzie King was hanging on by an eyelash and some amiable Progressives, they hired a special train to run a batch of Liberal M.P.'s up to Ottawa. A Whip more than once had to exhume a member from some Hull bistro, where he had gone and got drunk. To counterbalance this, the Whip for the other party got a member drunk and hid him till the vote was over. A lady M.P. was urged to abandon her transoceanic voyage, and hurry home to vote, which is why Agnes MacPhail was late getting to Europe in 1926. Bag and baggage, she left the ship at Quebec after sailing from Montreal. Dramatic are the ruses Whips in the past have used to get members here to vote, or to get opposition members out of the way when a vote promised to be close. I have myself seen an M.P. ordered from a sick bed, and rushed to Ottawa to vote on the plebiscite.

The Whip can talk tough to anybody. He can tell a millionaire to "stick around"; he can cancel a movie that a member planned for his soon-fuming wife. "Tell her you can't go," says the Whip brusquely, and up till now, the Little Woman has figured no way of besting a party Whip, when he says that.

The Whip sits behind the prime minister, right in the midst of the cabinet. You will often see Mr. King turn round and speak to his Whip, and equally often you may note John Bracken swivel in his seat to whisper to Col. Arza Clair Casselman, Progressive Conservative Whip. The Government Whip has a svelt suite of rooms, an able secretariat, and plenty of power. One of the many privileges accorded a Whip is that he can see the Prime Minister just about when he likes.

Whips do not get extra money, but the prestige is more than compensation. In due course, if they behave themselves, they come to a good end. The government usually takes care of a Whip if he takes care of himself.

**I**T can be seen then, that Manitoba inherited an important if little publicized post, when Gib Weir was made Government Whip. It is at least 20 years since any similar honor was accorded the prairies, and some seem to think it is the first time the honor ever came to the West.

Gib Weir, in the opinion of those in best position to know, has merited the honor. First elected to the Commons back in 1930, he is the last survivor of the

Liberals who came to Ottawa at that time, and is now, on the Hill, the Dean of Manitoba.

Born at Port Perry on July 1, 1896, Gib was almost an infant in arms when his people moved to Manitoba. They located near Carman, where the original holding has been expanded to 800 acres. He attended Manitoba Agricultural College the first year it was at its present site, and early evinced a great enthusiasm for agriculture. He was a member of the all-star Manitoba judging team that went to Chicago to judge cattle the fall of 1919. He later was a director of the wheat pool, from 1924 to 1930. He was a director of the United Farmers of Manitoba, 1921-1923, and in 1923 and 1924 was Vice-President. He was also a director of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the same years.

In 1927 he was organizer for John Bracken and his Progressives, during the Manitoba provincial election, and he helped Honest John win his first election. (It will be recalled that Mr. Bracken was drafted in 1922 after the election, and 1927 therefore was his first political campaign.) Gib Weir certainly didn't miss many bets that year.

Then he reasoned, if he could win an election for somebody else, why couldn't he win an election for himself. Accordingly, he tossed his hat in the ring during a stirring time in Macdonald in 1930, and although the chairman refused to break the tie vote on the first ballot, one man switched allegiance on the second, and Gib Weir won the nomination. He says that for years afterwards, Gib would meet individuals every once in a while who told him that it was they who changed their votes the second time.

That particular convention was a fusion of Liberals and Progressives, and it was as a Liberal-Progressive that Gib Weir campaigned. More than 15 years later, he still describes himself as a Liberal-Progressive, and he so records himself in the Parliamentary Guide.

**G**IB WEIR has drifted through 15 years here on the Hill pretty quietly. He has a lot of friends, but he is not widely known in a general sense. A quiet, almost shy boy, with a sweet disposition, a gentle smile, and an unobtrusive manner, he seems able to stand the pace where more rugged personalities fall by the wayside.

Here on the Hill, his speeches never set the world on fire. I have listened to him now for quite a while, and can never recall much of what he said. But those who know him back home say that he's got a barnyard touch that really gets votes. He has a down-to-earth viewpoint which appeals to the farmers, and that's what wins elections out in Macdonald.

Gib Weir's quiet technique gets few headlines, very little comment. You know how a good machine functions noiselessly? Well, that's the way Gib Weir works around here too.

Speaking of technique—how does he stay a bachelor?



Gib Weir, Liberal Whip



## NEWS OF

## AGRICULTURE



Alberta: O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister; A. M. Wilson, Field Crops Commissioner; R. M. Putnam, Assistant Deputy Minister.



Manitoba: Hon. D. L. Campbell, Minister.



The Dominion: (Seated) E. S. Archibald, Director, Experimental Farms Service; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister; A. M. Shaw, Chairman Agricultural Supplies Board; Dr. H. Barton, Deputy Minister; R. S. Hamer, Director, Production Service.



Saskatchewan: Hon. L. F. McIntosh, Minister.



British Columbia: Hon. Frank Putnam, Minister; Dr. J. B. Munro, Deputy Minister; E. MacGillivray, Director of Extension.

# THE AFTERMATH OF WAR

THE writer of this article recalls hearing several times, as a small boy, some verses having to do with success, and carrying the refrain, "There is no royal road." The same comment would appear to be applicable to the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference on agricultural production, held in Ottawa, December 3-5, on the question of Canadian agricultural production policy for 1946. To be eminently successful, conferences called to determine what amounts of various products should be produced by a nation-wide industry, over a 12-month period, should have before them all of the facts. To the extent that facts are missing or misinterpreted, predictions as to possible supply and demand may well be wrong, and the success of the conference proportionately lessened.

With respect to the December Conference, there were many gaps in the available facts. War breeds many disorders and disruptions, and the bigger the war the more of these disturbances there are likely to be. Also, the longer it is likely to be before a condition of postwar normality can be achieved. Today we have entered into what is called a period of transition from war to peace. The future lies vaguely before us. We have many hopes for a better world, but comparatively few concrete evidences of it.

Canadian agriculture, through six years of war, was steadily increasing in both momentum and efficiency of production. Unlimited markets and ceiling prices have existed for almost all Canadian farm products, and it is known that these will continue for the most part until the end of 1946. Unfortunately for the Ottawa planners and for the peace of mind of farmers, a very large proportion of what will be produced in 1946 will be sold in 1947. What will supply, demand and prices be then? And what should we do about our major agricultural products in this country in view of this uncertainty? Here was the \$64 question.

## Wheat Versus Meat

WHAT to do about wheat? That aspect of the problem alone seemed to be worth about \$63.99. Once upon a time we seeded 28 million acres to wheat in Canada. During the war, by a system of bonuses, we pushed them down to 17 million acres. By 1945, the acreage was 23,414,100. Should we now try to bring our wheat acreage in Canada back to approximately its prewar level at around 25½ million acres, after

having kept it at the low average of 22.4 million acres for the 1940-44 period? Should we dig into our reserves of cropping power, contained in something over 19 million acres of summer-fallow (some say more than 21 million acres) and produce all the wheat we can

for the millions of hungry people in Europe; and by so doing should we feel that we are in some measure being compensated for the sacrifice involved in accepting no more than \$1.55 per bushel for our export wheat, when, on the basis of the United States export price, we might be receiving approximately \$2.00 per bushel for it? Will maintaining wheat acreage at the present figure reduce carry-over at the end of the crop year to such an extremely low figure as to leave our available wheat very thinly distributed and our elevator bins swept clean. If we take this step, will we be jeopardizing our position in the world's wheat market in the postwar period, and tend to give the impression in other countries, both exporting and importing, that Canada is withdrawing from the world's wheat market? And finally, is not this the emergency for which we have stored up moisture in added summerfallow acreage, so that when the need arose we might meet the excessive demand for wheat expected in the immediate postwar years. These, in brief, were the arguments presented to the Conference by representatives of western grain producers, who, while favoring all-out production of bacon, livestock, dairy products and coarse grains for livestock feeds, still felt that wheat would more quickly produce food for needy peoples.

There was, of course, another side to the picture, painted in bold, vigorous strokes by Canada's doughty Minister of Agriculture, Honorable James G. Gardiner.

Was it not equally important for us to remember that for the past three years we have been endeavoring to reduce our wheat carry-over; and that we have been as successful as we have, only because of the extraordinary wartime demand for feed wheat in the United States? Britain, after the war, is not likely to require more than her prewar import of about 180 million bushels. Should we not also remember that the Canadian government has paid out about \$82 million to Canadian farmers in order to get land out of wheat; that, in western Canada, it is particularly important to farm for the bad years, by keeping up summerfallow acreage and guaranteeing the highest possible yields of wheat and barley which follow after

New Brunswick: J. K. King, Deputy Minister; Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister.



Ontario: R. S. Duncan, Asst. Deputy Minister.



P. E. Island: Walter Shaw, Deputy Minister; Hon. W. F. A. Stewart, Minister.



Canadian Federation of Agriculture: R. C. Brown, U.G.G., Winnipeg (not shown); R. H. M. Bailey, Edmonton, President, Dairy Farmers of Canada; R. H. Hannam, Ottawa, President, C.F.A.; Norman Priestly, Calgary, Alberta Federation of Agriculture; Colin G. Groff, Secretary, C.F.A.; George W. Robertson, Secretary, and J. H. Wesson, President, Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Regina; Alex. Mercer, Manager, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, Vancouver.



Nova Scotia: F. W. Walsh, Deputy Minister and Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, Minister.

## Delegates to the Dominion-Provincial Conference on agricultural production for 1946 face difficult decisions

the summerfallow year; and also, that there is now barely enough coarse grains to feed our high livestock population, at a time when it is generally agreed that the postwar demand for bacon, meat and dairy products will probably continue longer than the present demand for wheat? (With 14,142,533 tons of grain consumed in 1944-45 by 21,324,000 grain-consuming animal units, the average consumption per unit was .66 tons, including wheat fed to livestock. This, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compares with a prospective supply, per grain-consuming animal unit, excluding wheat, of .64 tons.) With agreement by the Combined Food Board in Washington that everything possible should be done to get more meat overseas and that any increase must come chiefly from western Canada, should we now consider increasing wheat acreage by three or four million acres, particularly when our exceptionally high livestock population has made it more than ever desirable to build up reserve supplies of feed grain?

After some hours of discussion, the official decision rested with the original government recommendation to maintain wheat acreage at 1945 levels, and carried with it the unanimous support of the Minister.

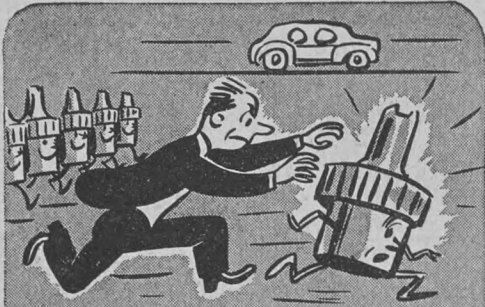
With the contentious wheat problem disposed of, Conference recommendations included an increase of 650,000 acres in barley, a slight decrease in oats, maintenance of the small Canadian rye acreage, as well as of mixed grains, and the continuation of

1945 acreages of grasses, clovers and alfalfa. Flax was the only field crop to cause any particular discussion. The situation was described as particularly acute in Canada, with the promise of an extremely short supply in 1946. The recommendation was for an increase of about 200,000 acres, or 18 per cent, but the general feeling was that there was little expectation of achieving any substantial increase, without upping the price to a minimum of at least \$3.25 per bushel. Flax growers could take but small satisfaction from any remarks made by Mr. Gardiner on behalf of the government, as to the likelihood of such a price increase being granted. Nearly double the amount of sunflower acreage, 12 percent more soybeans, and the same acreage of rape seed are recommended for 1946, as compared with 1945. Among forage crop seeds, increases of alfalfa (150 percent), red clover (125 percent), alsike clover (150 percent), and crested wheat grass (51 percent) were asked for, while the

United States: Dr. C. C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache, Ottawa.







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decrease recommended for sweet clover was 30 percent, timothy seven percent, brome grass 20 percent. Recommendations for dried peas and beans and sugar beets were for approximately the same acreages as 1945.

### Meat In Strong Demand

WHEN the discussion turned to meat supplies, it was revealed that output in 1945 will show a decline of approximately 15 percent from the record production of 1944. Exports of beef, mutton and lamb increased, but did not make up for the decrease in export bacon. Canadians themselves ate 1,563 million pounds of beef, mutton, lamb and pork, and exported a total of 714,220,000 pounds to the United Kingdom, which estimates divided into 445 million pounds of pork, 200 million pounds of beef, and seven million pounds of mutton and lamb.

A further decline of small proportions in total meat production is anticipated for this year, so if Canadian farmers will market the 6,148,000 hogs recommended, of which two million each would come from Ontario and Alberta, 930,000 from Saskatchewan and 500,000 from Manitoba, the total 1946 meat supply will practically equal that of 1945.

Inspected slaughterings of beef cattle increased approximately 26 percent in 1945 over 1944, resulting in a total production of beef estimated at 1.1 billion pounds. An increase in cattle numbers is not desired for 1946, though it is expected that total marketings will probably equal 1945 and permit of exporting about 374 million pounds of beef. Indeed, it seemed to be generally agreed among delegates to the Conference that it would be advisable for producers to reduce cattle numbers, of both beef and dairy types, by getting rid of stock of inferior quality. L. B. Pearsall, Manager of the Canadian Meat Board, pointed out that weekly slaughterings of cattle in 1945 reached a high of 57,000 and that total exports of beef were the equivalent of about 550,000 head of cattle. About 68 percent of the beef purchased by the meat board was secured from western packing plants, of which Winnipeg plants alone provided 35 percent of the total, Alberta plants 25 percent, and Saskatchewan plants 8.5 percent. In eastern Canada, Ontario provided 17 percent, Quebec 11 percent, and the maritime provinces three percent. It looked as though exports to the United Kingdom of fresh, frozen and canned meats in 1945 would total close to 325 million pounds, of which around 200 million would be fresh and frozen beef and the balance canned.

### Pigs, Pork and Production

MR. PEARSALL emphasized the fact that the main problem in the handling of beef by the Meat Board, was with low-grade beef. He believed that the meat supply during 1946 would not meet requirements and was very certain that this would be true of pork. In this connection it was explained by Mr. Pearsall that out of 1945 hog production, we could only expect to export about 410 million pounds, but by drawing on stock and carry-over, it might be possible to ship Britain approximately our minimum amount of 450 million pounds. This, however, had only been possible by severely restricting domestic consumption from about 62,000 hogs weekly to 42,000. He was convinced that bacon would be in extremely short supply in 1946, and probably in 1947.

There was some discussion on hog production in 1946, but it never really got going. The Minister had stated that Britain would have liked 600 million pounds this year, and would like the same amount next year. This statement was repeated with emphasis by the Chairman of the Conference, A. M. Shaw, and was reinforced, as already indicated, by Mr. Pearsall. Discussion on hogs, however, came to an abrupt halt at the conclusion of one of the sessions when the Minister stated, "We are not asking anyone to produce more hogs. We haven't asked them to produce any more for two years. We think farmers are doing just about what they ought to do." (The Country Guide for October, 1945, as well as other Canadian farm papers, carried an advertisement from the Agricultural Supplies Board, and

Turn to page 38

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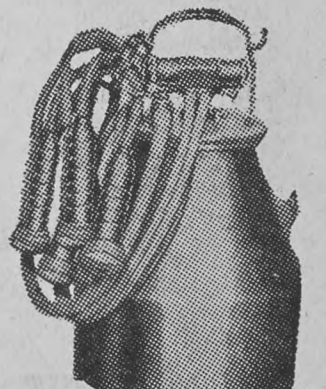
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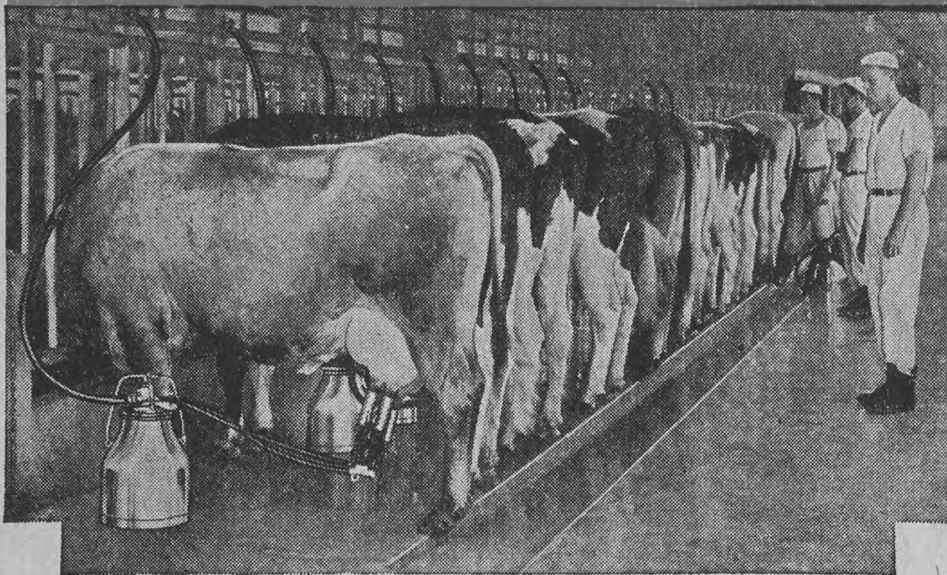
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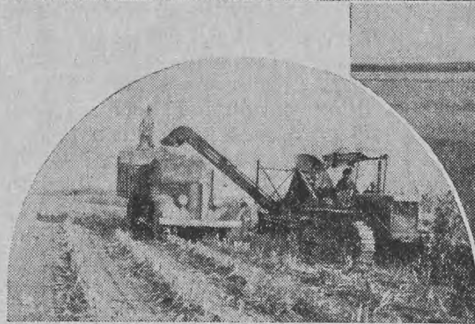
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## LIVE- STOCK



These self-explanatory views were snapped on Mr. Wythe's farm. They show some of his cattle, a view of his land in the valley and a corn harvesting machine.

### On a Bench of the Assiniboine John Wythe Has An Ideal Livestock Farming Layout

THE Qu'Appelle Valley is famed in story, if not in song, but what has it that the Assiniboine Valley hasn't got? I have been at the spot where they come together without being able to find out. That was at old Fort Ellice, to which I had been guided by F. J. Collyer, who knows more Fort Ellice history than any other living man. But this is a digression. I am writing about another Aberdeen-Angus man, John Wythe, who farms on a wide bench of the Assiniboine near Miniota, Man.

John Wythe likes his surroundings but he is more interested in his cattle and his soil. When he started farming there they told him the soil wasn't suited to grain growing. But here is the record: In the early days one small field grew 11 consecutive crops of wheat and the lowest yield was 27 bushels per acre. In the driest year his wheat averaged 17 bushels and his highest average was 56 bushels. In 1944, 56 acres of Ajax oats ran 104 bushels per acre. His hay crop averages two tons to the acre, good years and bad.

There are over 800 acres in the farm, of which something over 400 are under the plow. The arable land is on the bench, somewhat, but not seriously, cut up over the centuries by the Assiniboine. The rest of the land, on the side hills of the Valley, is mostly wood. It provides the summer pasture. The cattle are easily held in with a string or two of barbed wire. When they are calves he keeps them around the buildings, inside a high voltage electric fence. They acquire such a respect for a string of wire when they are young that they won't go near enough to one the rest of their lives to find out whether it is charged or not. "They don't need any adult education," he remarked.

The centre of interest on this farm is the herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. And the most interesting thing about his feeding methods is the silo. It is a trench silo. He wouldn't have an upright silo. There is a reason. Near the barn there are two benches of land, one just enough higher than the other to give a good depth to the trench. The trench is cut back into the higher bench. He saves his corn with a machine which cuts the corn as it harvests it. The cut corn is blown into a truck. The truck load is backed up to the edge of the trench. The corn has been loaded on an apron of ropes and slats. A cable stretches across the trench and on the other side he has a team or horses waiting. The cable is hooked to the apron and the whole load rolled off into the trench. With two trucks he can put 200 tons of corn into the silo in three days.

The secret of good ensilage, Mr. Wythe claims, is tramping. But he doesn't tramp it with his feet nor yet with a horse. He uses that versatile prime mover, the caterpillar tractor, for the job. In the evening of each day, the cat is put on it. The corn is tramped down and how! The cat leaves no air pockets. When the silage is all pitted he threshes some straw on top of it. With the straw he sprinkles some oats and if he isn't lucky enough to get a rain he sprinkles

some water on to start a growth. Across the face of the ensilage he puts some snow fence and paper.

When feeding in the winter he drives along the lower bench with a sleigh to the face of the trench and loads the silage into it. It takes about three days to work across the face of the silo but there is heat enough in the silage to keep it from freezing so you would notice it. He drives right into the barn with the sleigh and feeds two rows of cattle from the sleigh box. It takes about an hour to feed 60 head of cattle. It should be said that this trench has been carrying silage for 25 years. It has perfect natural drainage, and is 16 feet wide on top which is wider than the government specifications.

In winter the herd gets oat sheaves with alfalfa, sweet clover and brome grass, for he grows all three kinds of hay. Everything is cut and blown into the mow. The mixture is one load of each: Alfalfa, oat sheaves, and sweet clover or brome. They get one good heavy feed of the mixture in the forenoon, in the afternoon they are turned out every day, calves and all, into the naturally sheltered yard. At four o'clock in the afternoon they are brought in to their feed of ensilage.

The mature cows are watered at the Assiniboine River three quarters of a mile away. "It's good exercise for them," he said. "They never have a weak calf." But here again, it may be remarked, they are not walking across the bleak prairie. The calves are watered from a tank with a heater in it.

One thing is needed on this farm and preparations are being made for it. I was shown a plantation of young evergreens now growing around where the new house will be built. It would probably have been up before this if it hadn't been for the war. And, referring to the end of the conflict he remarked, "I am now getting my neighbors back and I don't expect to work as hard as I have been doing."—R.D.C.

### Nose Printing of Sheep

A WOOL research official in the Union of South Africa, Dr. C. Bosman, has developed a method of identification of sheep by means of nose prints, which is claimed to be infallible, and compares with the identification of humans by fingerprints.

Because brands can be removed or altered and because ear tags can be changed, some method of positive identification was required in connection with wool research projects on which Mr. Bosman was working. After some effort in this direction, it was discovered that the nose of the sheep shows a distinctive and individual pattern; and the examination of many thousands of sheep has convinced Dr. Bosman that no two sheep are alike in this respect, and also that the nose print pattern does not change during the life of the sheep, although the size of the pattern may vary.

The portion of the nose from which the print is taken is just above the upper lip between the two nostrils. The process involves cleaning the bare patch

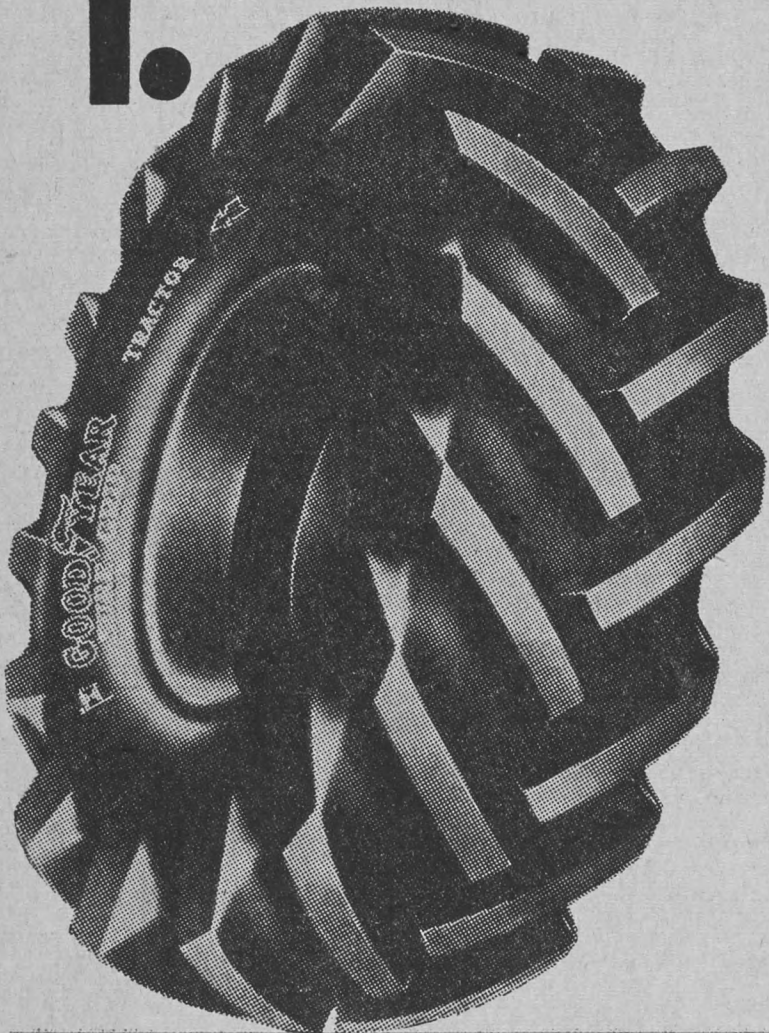


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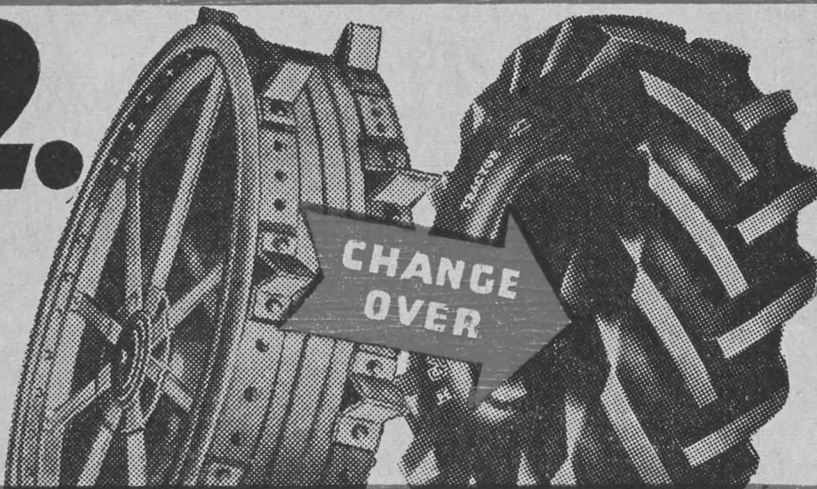
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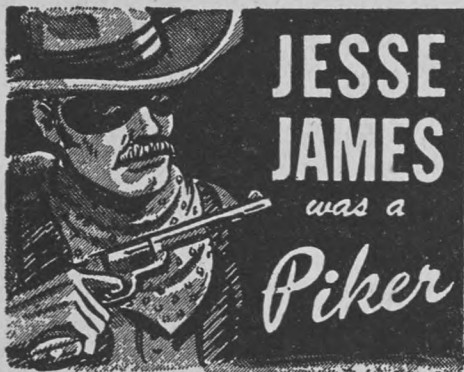
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### G. S. Dawe, Vernon, B.C.

I started feeding my dairy herd **Rex Oil** five years ago. I am positive that it helps in breeding. One of my registered cows named Springfield Mischief was barren for two years. I wished to save her as she was a valuable animal. I tried **Rex Oil** and she responded immediately. She has been a steady and a sure breeder ever since. I have got results from **Rex Oil** for five years.

### H. W. Wilson, Woodstock, Ont.

I had a cow which was bred March 2, came in December 7. This cow was in calf three times before. Each time she failed to carry full time. Twice tested for Bang's and each time posted as a suspect. I gave her one ounce of **Rex Oil** when she was bred six months and one ounce along towards the end of eight months—produced a healthy calf, so I am well pleased. (2 ounces used in all). Then, there were other shy breeders and **Rex Oil** worked on them too.

### Edward Gautzert, Dwight, Ill.

I have been using **Rex Oil** on my cows which were hard to get in calf, with very good results. Have fed **Rex Oil** to cows that were producing very heavy. They were easily settled. The calves from cows that were fed **Rex Oil** are all very strong and sturdy. If anyone has trouble settling his cows I recommend feeding **Rex Oil**.

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between the nostrils with a soft cloth and water. After drying, fingerprint ink is used. A piece of rubber tubing is stiffened by inserting a glass rod, or presumably a rod of some other suitable material, and the rubber tubing is rolled over a flat piece of inked block. The rubber tubing, thus inked, is rolled lightly over the cleaned surface of the nose, care being taken first to dry the area with a soft cloth, since sheep are inclined to sweat around the nose. After putting on the ink with the rubber tubing, a piece of stiff, white paper about three inches by five inches is then

pressed against the nose, several prints being taken in each case. The impressions thus received on the white paper can be photographed and enlarged to serve as an identification record.

It is explained that the nose print of sheep will be separated invariably into two halves by a vertical partition, and that each half will be similarly divided into a larger upper section and a smaller lower section, so as to produce a major and minor left hand, more or less triangular-shaped section, and a major and a minor right hand section.

## Feed Consumption and Gains With A.R. Pigs

THERE are seven stations in Canada under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, where swine are tested for advanced registry. There is a station in each of the three prairie provinces, as well as in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, with a seventh station serving both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At all of these stations across Canada, pens of four pigs from the same litter are tested as to the amount of feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain, the cost per hundred pounds of gain, and also for feed consumption and costs of gain on the basis of cold carcass weight. On the behavior of these progeny pens of litter mates, sows and boars are given an advanced registry scoring. As nearly as possible, all of the pigs in the testing stations across Canada are fed the same ration.

The Country Guide recently secured from A. W. Peterson, Chief of the Livestock and Poultry Division, Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, figures as to the feed consumption at the various stations during the year 1944-45. Feed consumption for the year at the seven testing stations averaged 363 pounds of feed per hundred pounds live weight gained, and 469 pounds per hundred pounds carcass gain. Assuming the strict comparability of the figures from the various stations, it would appear that Alberta breeders and their hogs have given a first-class account of themselves, and have been able to breed a type of Yorkshire which can put on a hundred pounds of gain, either live weight or carcass weight, with fewer pounds of feed than hogs from any other part of Canada.

Taking the cost of 100 pounds of live weight gains, Alberta leads with a low average figure of 350 pounds of feed per hundred pounds of gain. Next comes Ontario with 357 pounds of feed required, and following thereafter are Quebec, 368 pounds, Saskatchewan 370 pounds, Manitoba 373 pounds, Prince Edward Island 381 pounds, and the New Brunswick station with 385 pounds. On

the basis of gain in carcass weight, Alberta again leads with 452 pounds of feed required per hundred pounds of gain, followed in this case by Ontario, Quebec, and the rest in the same order, which seems to indicate a pretty uniform dressing percentage throughout.

Comparing the low and high feed requirements at each station, Alberta again leads all stations, with a low feed consumption of 318 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of live gain and a high of 419 pounds. Ontario has a low of 310 pounds, but a high of 455 pounds; but in the case of the low feed-consuming Ontario pen, the feed consumption per 100 pounds of carcass gain was exactly the same as that for the Alberta pen requiring 318 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of live gain.

The average cost per pound of feed varied somewhat as between the different provinces, ranging from 1 3/4 cents in Saskatchewan, to 2.13 cents in New Brunswick. Pigs at the testing stations in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan required somewhat more feed than in Alberta or Ontario and Quebec, but less than in the Maritime provinces. Moreover, feed costs in all three prairie provinces were less than in eastern Canada, so that the cost of 100 pounds of carcass gain, which was 8.45 cents per pound in Alberta, 8.35 cents in Saskatchewan, and 9.09 cents in Manitoba, was close to or below the average of nine cents for the seven stations.

What these figures seem to indicate is that pigs of good bacon type, properly fed and well managed, in the three prairie provinces, should be able to produce a pound of live weight gain for an experienced feeder, on not more than 3.75 or four pounds of feed, and of 4.5 to 5 pounds of feed for one pound of gain in carcass weight. Under the best of conditions, feed consumption on a live weight basis, can apparently be brought down close to three pounds for each pound of gain, and to little more than four pounds of feed for one pound of carcass gain.

## No Bull Is Safe

NEARLY everyone with any cattle experience has personally known of instances where bulls supposed to be quiet and gentle have injured someone who became too careless.

Dairy bulls, of course, are more nervous in temperament and more likely to be excitable and irritable, and it is for this reason that they are generally confined to a corral when their more stolid and phlegmatic brothers of the beef breeds are allowed out on pasture.

It is not necessary to keep a bull tied in a closely confined stall in order to keep him out of mischief. E. Van Nice, Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Saskatchewan, points out that a corral adjoining a comfortable

shed or box stall is very suitable for winter quarters, and that a well-fenced, small pasture is most suitable for summer. For safety and convenience, he suggests that the corral should adjoin the pasture, and for a cranky bull that cannot be handled safely at all times, a breeding chute can be built on one side of the corral so that no person need enter. Application to any Dominion experimental farm or station will bring a plan of a bull pen and safety breeding chute.

Exercise is very important for the bull, and for this reason the corral adjoining the pen in winter is important. Many bulls do not breed well because they lack sufficient exercise.



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gained during war years. Cockshutt Farm Equipment is "precision-built" . . . engineered to pass the eagle-eyes of war-trained inspectors . . . men whose skill is now being applied to peace-time production. *ALL* Cockshutt products must pass this rigid inspection!

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Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Graham among their shrubbery. The picture of the barn shows the spick and span condition of Sunnycrest Farm.

## Sunnycrest Farm

The Grahams have made a real home of it

I WAS puzzled at first by Hugh Graham's accent. The name is Scotch enough but some indications of the Irish brogue rolled off his tongue. Being perfectly frank about such matters I asked him to explain. Which he readily did. His father was an engineer in Glasgow but both his parents were of Irish birth. "I was born in Glasgow," he said, "but I'm Irish just the same. Being born in an oven doesn't make you a biscuit."

Mrs. Graham is a member of that fine old Manitoba family, the Moffatts of Carroll. The Grahams are making a real home of Sunnycrest Farm, a mile or two outside Minnedosa. It's one of those places that seem to ask you to come on in. There's lots of paint and greenery about the place. It looks bright and inviting.

Mr. Graham was building a new granary when I arrived. A threshing machine was standing in the yard, recently bought second hand. He had been fixing it up. It was ten years old, had threshed six crops and had stood out all its life but at an auction sale it would pass for a new machine. The old thresher which he had just sold was the first one in the Minnedosa area with a self feeder. Last fall it threshed its 36th crop. He believes in housing machinery. "It's the life of a machine to keep it indoors," he remarked.

Hugh Graham is a real pioneer, if clearing land from scrub and bush is pioneering. A great deal of the farm was in bush when the Grahams took it over in 1919. Even the spot where the house now stands had to be cleared of trees. I was shown a picture, taken not many years back, of Hugh on a Case tractor which was pulling a breaking plow. It was the 26th year for the tractor. That tractor was used in clearing up the

larger share of the land. He and his elder brother cut the trees, pulled the stumps and burned them up. It was winning the land the hard way.

The farm is slightly mixed. There is a good young Hereford bull and four or five registered Hereford females on the place and hogs are consistently raised. The main dependence, however, is on seed grain production. The fields were just ripening up unto the harvest the day I was there. Samalta barley, Ajax oats and Exeter oats are grown. One eight-acre field of first generation Exeter was waiting for inspection. No other grain crop fills the eye better than a good uniform crop of oats just ripening up as you look at it toward the sun late in the afternoon.

The land is rolling and the tops of the knolls show some signs of wind and water erosion. A remedy is being applied. "I sowed a mixture of five pounds of alfalfa and ten pounds of brome to the acre with spring wheat," he explained. "I will leave it down for a number of years to get those knoll tops back into condition."

The grounds around the home are a delight. There is a maze of intersecting walks, some straight and some winding, among the trees and hedges. The Grahams have what they call a "full garden," which means that a full line of vegetables and fruits are grown. What is also important, Mrs. Graham has a full line of flowers growing around the home. The garden isn't all hand hoed. "It takes a lot of the backache out of gardening to scuffle it with a horse," was another one of Hugh's apt remarks.

One thing a visitor cannot help noticing. The Grahams just love that farm.—R.D.C.

## Manitoba Crop Men Talk It Over

THERE are signs that the annual Conference of Manitoba Agronomists, after a quarter century of successful growth and outstanding usefulness, has joined the ranks of the planners and is wondering what ought to happen next. Organized 26 years ago as a small group of technical personnel, meeting for the purpose of checking up on each other's work and exchanging ideas, the conference has, over the years, piled precedent upon precedent, until today it comprises a group of about 125 persons interested in everything from canning crops and vegetable seed to soils and agricultural engineering. No longer confined to technical men, it includes numbers of interested persons from the farms of Manitoba, who find it very profitable to meet annually with the technical personnel of Manitoba agriculture and keep themselves up to date on new varieties of field crops that interest them, as well as on the latest experimental results

and the most recent developments in the field of cereal and forage crops, including the pests and diseases hindering their successful culture.

At the conference held in Winnipeg last month, it was decided to ask the Manitoba branches of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, as an organization of technical persons interested in all branches of agriculture, to organize a committee representative of certain named experimental and research agencies and of the conference, with a view to canvassing the desirability of organizing similar conferences in other branches of agriculture, or of developing what might be called a "Farm Week" in Winnipeg annually, perhaps at the University of Manitoba. This question will be studied during 1946.

The report of the cereal committee of the Manitoba Conference is always a very thoroughgoing affair. It takes half a day to get through it and reach the



final recommendations of the committee as to varieties of the several crops to be recommended for the following year. As a matter of policy, all licensed varieties performing reasonably well in a given zone are listed; and for all varieties except those placed first in any zone, the reasons for placing a variety lower than first, are briefly indicated. Thus, while the recommendations for wheat varieties have remained virtually unchanged for the 1944-46 seasons and Regent is the first choice variety for all except the Northwest, (where Thatcher is not damaged so much by leaf rust and may even be preferred to Regent), conditions are different in the Red River Valley and on the high lime soils east of the Valley, so that Renown and Thatcher change places here and Renown is listed with Regent in the first choice group in spite of its generally lower yield.

For the first time, Mindum Durum wheat has been displaced from first choice, and this by Carleton. Another variety, Stewart, is in its final year of quality testing and will be considered for recommendation another year. Oats recommendations are unchanged, but this year Sanalta barley takes its place alongside of Plush as a feed barley; and Buda flax, only moderately rust-resistant is dropped from the list entirely. Whether Manitoba will grow another 260,000-acre crop of flax in 1946 (2,800,000 bushels at an estimated average yield of 10.8 bushels in 1945), remains to be seen. Some 25 and 30-bushel yields were reported from the southwest and there are now two crushing plants in Winnipeg with a combined capacity of 350,000 bushels annually. Moreover, the need for fats and oils in Canada was never greater, but there is, as yet, no sign of a flaxseed price greater than the \$2.75 price of last year.

The barley market situation has been causing considerable concern in western Canada and this is outlined in a separate article in this issue. Of this crop, Manitoba grows a substantial acreage, something over two million acres last year as compared with 1,327,200 acres for the period 1935-39. Outlining the recommendations of the Dominion Provincial Conference on agricultural production (see page 12), Hon. D. L. Campbell, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, indicated that a further 200,000 acres of barley had been suggested for Manitoba this year. Other crops slated for increases were corn for husking, sunflowers, sugar beets, and alfalfa and crested wheat grass seed. In 1945 Manitoba grew 8,500 acres of sunflowers, yielding around 700 pounds per acre; and is the principal province in which this crop is grown. Manitoba growers are asked to double their 1945 acreage; and from results at Morden in 1945 it may be judged that growers are likely to secure better yields from other varieties than Mennonite and Sunrise. The

latter yielded only 1,311 pounds per acre as compared with 1,838 pounds for Mennonite and 2,170 for Jupiter. Breeding work under way for the improvement of the sunflower has already resulted in crosses which last year at Morden yielded in excess of 2,300 pounds per acre each.

Manitoba's corn growing history has been spotted with failures and poor seasons. Here also, the plant breeder is coming to the rescue and the adaptation of hybrid corns to southern Manitoba conditions may be expected to produce substantial results before long. Falconer still stood near the head of the list for yield at Morden in 1945, but two North Dakota hybrids topped it very slightly in yield and showed not only lower ear moisture at harvest, but produced fewer lodged plants, while the weight per bushel was slightly higher. Most of the yield differences at Morden last year, however, were not significant.

The conference learned from the report of the Forage Crop Committee that of all the tillable pasture in the Winnipeg Milk Shed, it is probable that not more than about one acre in four is producing a satisfactory crop of forage. On half of the pastures, where brome is grown alone, the yield could probably be doubled by seeding brome with alfalfa; and on the remaining 25 per cent, producing now a low yield of relatively unpalatable native grasses, the yield could probably be increased by 200 per cent if suitable pasture mixtures were seeded on this land. The committee also reported the results of four years work in fall seeding of alfalfa, brome, crested wheat grass and timothy and concluded that only crested wheat grass responded well to fall seeding. Alfalfa was the least satisfactory, while brome and timothy are only satisfactory in Manitoba if seeded before September first.

Though the conference had been extended to three days this year, instead of two as formerly, each day was very full. The whole program was indicative of the wide variety of problems facing the farmer and the need for a larger and sustained program of research and experimental work. Each year, it would seem, new, or hitherto comparatively harmless, plant diseases and insect pests are making inroads into farm profits. The need for greatly accelerated breeding programs for such crops as corn, sunflowers and potatoes is becoming more and more important in Manitoba, while work with grasses and pasture crops still remaining to be done is almost unlimited. It is the great virtue of the annual conference of Manitoba agronomists that it not only presents a thoroughgoing review each year of work accomplished, but serves also to indicate clearly and unmistakably, the most promising fields for further research and investigation.—H.S.F.

## The Barley Situation

IN 1938 the prairie provinces produced 80 million bushels of barley from 3,687,000 acres. By 1943 the figures had risen to 204 million bushels from 7,896,000 acres, while in 1945, acreage came down to 6,859,000 and the crop to 142 million bushels. Eastern Canada produces only 20 to 25 million bushels per year and the acreage seeded to barley does not vary much.

Canadian barley is used by the milling industry (pot barley—250,000 to 300,000 bushels annually), the malting industry (10 to 12 million bushels annually) and for feed. It is quite easy to see from these figures that aside from the quantities used in Canada annually for livestock feed, the principal market for barley is to the malting industry. The importance of this market has been enhanced during the past three years by the fact that, owing to the increased requirements of United States industry for malt, and a decrease in the production of malting barley in the United States (as a result of more profitable milk and meat production, especially in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin), the United States has imported from Canada about 30 million bushels of barley per year. Thus, the malting industry of both Canada and the United States has been utilizing from 20 to 25 per cent of prairie barley production. The Canadian malting industry has used the six-row grades, principally No.

2 and No. 3 C.W. Six-Row, while the United States imported the same grades as well as especially selected barley of the smooth-awned types. In order to facilitate the latter trade, the Board of Grain Commissioners established two smooth-awn grades, No. 2 and No. 3 C.W. Yellow, which are reported to have been well received. Wisconsin 38 is regarded as the standard in these grades, with Prospect, Regal and Newal accepted as of equal malting quality. Plush is degraded to No. 3 C.W. Yellow.

What is all the discussion about? Well, in 1945 prairie barley production fell about 60 million bushels. In many areas there was extreme anxiety about feed supplies for our present large livestock population. Early in the fall of 1945 the governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta requested the Dominion Government to freeze all barley in elevators located within a very large part of the prairies, which meant the elimination of export. An embargo on the export of any barley, or barley products from Canada, was imposed by the Feeds Administrator; and Canadian barley producers were cut off from what was expected to be a 40-million bushel market this year.

Export of barley to the United States has meant a market at 45 to 50 cents above Canadian ceiling price (64¢), for about 15 per cent of total production, or about 35 per cent of all barley

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delivered to elevators. The difference between U.S. and Canadian barley prices was enough to provide an equalization payment of 15 cents per bushel for all grades of barley and payable to all producers delivering barley. In addition, there was permitted a ceiling premium of five cents per bushel for barley suitable for the malting trade, which made it possible for malting barley to sell in Canada for 84¢ cents per bushel while all other grades including feed barley sold for 79¢ cents, owing to the fact that demand was so keen that all grades of barley were at the ceiling.

When the embargo was placed on the export of barley to the United States, the Grain Trade were immediately instructed, by the Canadian Wheat Board, to cease paying any premium to farmers for barley selected as suitable for malting; and, to compensate farmers for the loss of this premium, the equalization payment was immediately stepped up from 15 to 20 cents per bushel and the Canadian maltsters directed to pay their customary five cents per bushel malting premium into the equalization fund instead of to the farmer. There was no longer any inducement to produce barley of better quality and the effect of this loss of incentive is that there exists, in effect, a premium on poor barley. J. T. Harrison, chairman of the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee, has recently enlarged on the deterioration in barley quality as follows:

"This last order (Order No. 34 of the Canadian Wheat Board) has resulted in a lowering of the quality of barley available to the domestic maltster, due to the fact that malting barley must be clean and, to provide for this, dockage is assessed and a cleaning charge made. So now what actually happens is, a farmer with good malting barley sells it direct to the elevator, the operator grades it into the feed grades and mixes it along with the other varieties of barley he has taken in. The farmer, on the other hand, is paid for the dockage which would otherwise have been taken out, and is not charged a cleaning fee of about one-half cent per bushel. On the average, this works out that the man with feed barley, if it was shipped in carload lots, would get about \$50 per carload more money than the farmer with the good quality of barley.

"The Hon. Mr. Gardiner has stated that this situation will not continue into next year; and has asked that all educational organizations should give publicity to this fact. It would, therefore, seem that if barley markets are to be satisfied, Canada should step up her whole barley acreage, and particularly the acres sown to malting types of barley. This would not only take care of the Canadian maltsters, but would make some barley available to the export trade."

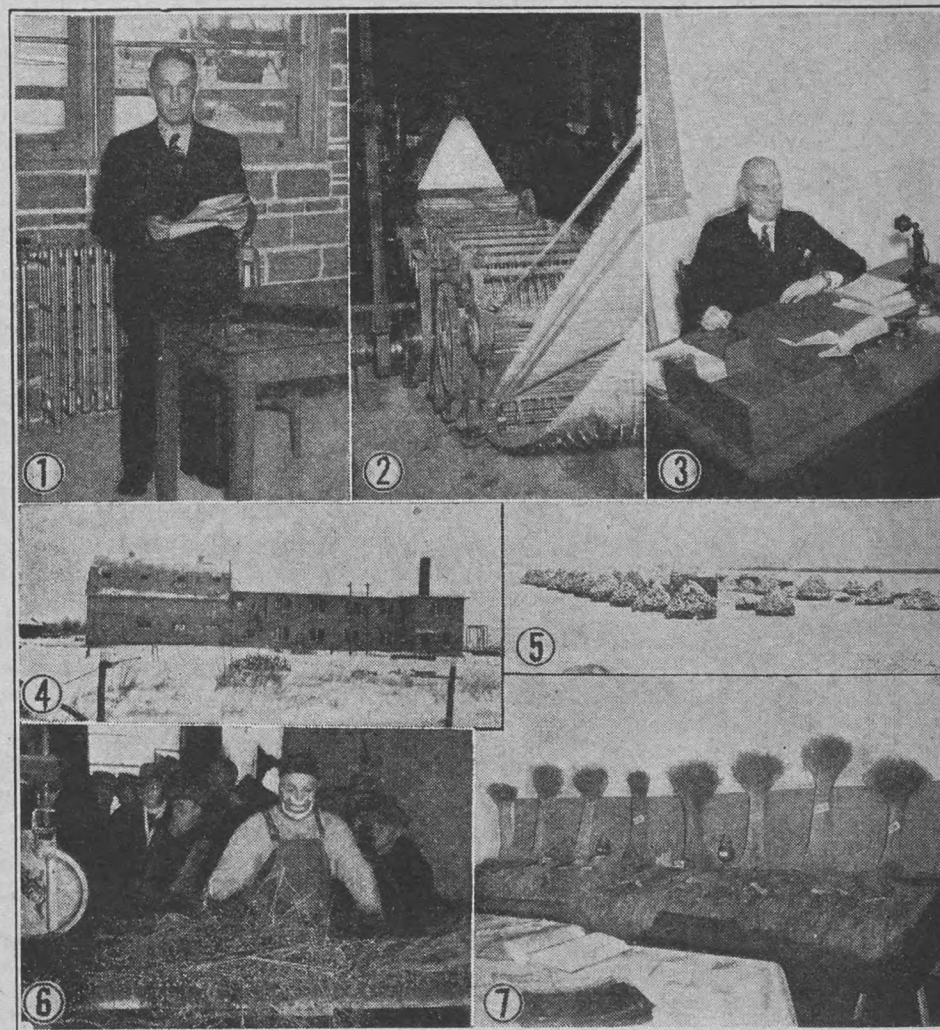
There is a further point in connection with the barley situation that has militated against the growing of good malting barley. This was referred to by the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee last March, after noting the decline in the percentage of carlots of barley grading No. 2 C.W. or higher.

"The five cents per bushel spread between malting and feed barleys is not sufficient to induce farmers to plant the somewhat lower yielding malting barleys, or to take the trouble to produce the higher quality required. The country elevator operators with space in the elevators at a premium, cannot, or will not, take the trouble to properly segregate the grades when they are practically all worth the same price. In fact, when one considers the impurities allowed in No. 3 feed, which sells for the same price as No. 1 C.W. Six-Row, it is more profitable to grow and handle No. 3 feed than No. 1 C.W. Six-Row.

"The derogatory effect of this price structure is indicated by the drastic drop in cars grading No. 2 C.W. Six-Row or higher. Prior to this price arrangement, about 35 per cent of the cars graded No. 2 C.W. or higher, while since this price went into effect, the average is about seven per cent, or about one-fifth of the pre-war average. (Seven-year average 1935-41—34.3 per cent; 1942—14 per cent; 1943—8.6 per cent; 1944—6.3 per cent.—Ed.).

"The pro-rating of the equalization fee over all the barley marketed is not equitable, in that the money is earned by the farmers producing malting barley, and not by those producing feed barley. In conformity with the usual practice, this money should therefore be pro-rated on the basis of quality and quantity among the producers of malting barley."

## Flax Fibre Pilot Plant Opened at Portage



[Photos by Paul.]

1. M. J. Tinline, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, who represented the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the opening of the Pilot flax plant at Portage la Prairie. 2. A portion of the scutching machine. 3. T. J. Harrison, Chairman of the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee, and Chairman at the opening of the Pilot plant. 4. An exterior view. 5. Stacks of flax straw awaiting processing. 6. The flax straw is spread out preparatory to processing by the first machine. 7. Samples of flax straw and tow.

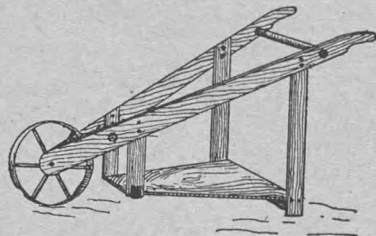


# Some Suggestions for the Workshop

By H. J. Kemp, of the Swift Current Experimental Farm

## Handy Single Wheel Cart

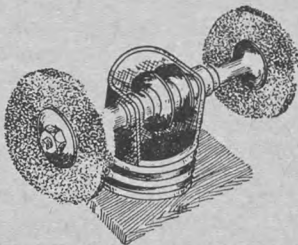
One 18-inch farm implement wheel, two light handles and a minimum of framework provides a handy cart around the farm for transporting such things as sacks of feed, plants in flat boxes for the garden, milk and cream cans, drinking water, wood for the stove, etc. Any handy farm boy would find pleasure in making this simple cart and make his farm chores lighter for additional reward. The handles, as well



as the framework can be made of 1x4-inch lumber. Hardwood is preferable. The platform can be made of ordinary boards. A piece of strap iron 2x1/2 inches is bent 2 inches at each end and used to support the front end of the platform, while a 1x3-inch wood cross piece will support the rear of the platform.

## Old Piston for Grinder

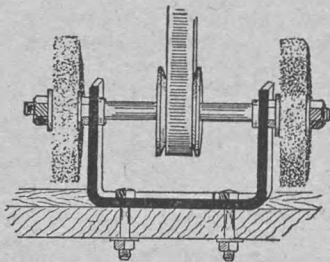
Old pistons have long been useful to many home workshop enthusiasts in providing a ready made bearing and base assembly, such as shown in the sketch. One or two holes are drilled in the head so that it can be bolted to a base or bench. The side of the piston is cut away, as shown, to provide access for the drive belt to a 2 or 2 1/2-inch "V"



pulley. The drive shaft must be of the same diameter as the bearings. The ends are machined down to suit the size of the holes in the emery wheels and threaded. One end should have a right-hand thread and the opposite end a left-hand thread. Hexagon steel nuts and washers hold the emery wheel on the shaft. A local machine shop or garage can machine a piece of round cold rolled steel to make the shaft at little cost, since it is a simple operation. Washers or spacers made of metal tubing or pipe are placed between the "V" pulley and the bearings to eliminate end play.

## Grinder with Self-aligning Bearings

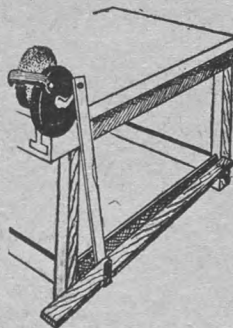
A simple bench grinder for sharpening small tools can be made with easily replaceable self-aligning bearings



mounted on an iron "U" shaped bracket. The bracket should be made of 3x3/8-inch flat iron. A piece of old wagon tire will serve the purpose. An 11/16-in. hole is drilled close to the top of each bracket arm to fit a Model "T" Ford spindle bushing. Care should be taken to drill these holes exactly opposite each other. The bushings should not be tight in the hole so that they can be self-aligning. A small hole or slot in the flange of the bushing and a pin or screw in the bracket arm will prevent the bushing from turning in the bracket. The spindle is made from a piece of 1/2-inch steel shafting 12 inches long, about 2 inches of each end should be threaded. If a left-hand thread and nut for one end can be used so much the better, as then the grind stones can both be kept tight.

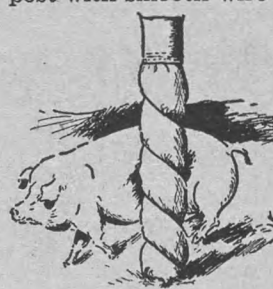
## Treadle for Emery Wheel

The old treadle power is better than hand crank power, since it leaves both hands free to do the work required. The handle of the crank may be removed. A piece of 1 1/4 x 1/4-inch flat iron is fastened to crank with a bolt in place of the crank handle. The bottom end of the piece of flat iron is bent as shown in the sketch. A length of 1x3-inch hardwood is used for the treadle.



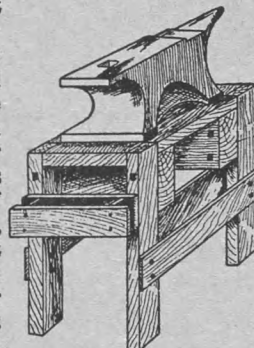
## Hog Oiler

A good automatic hog oiler can be made by wrapping a fence post with sacking. The sacking is held on to the post with smooth wire fastened securely with fence staples. The bottom of an old syrup pail, jam tin or other similar container is punctured with small holes. The container is then nailed to the top of the post and is firmly in contact with the sacking. Oil is poured in the container. The oil flows through the bottom of the container and soaks into the sacking. The hogs will thus have a well saturated oiling post to rub against for a considerable time.



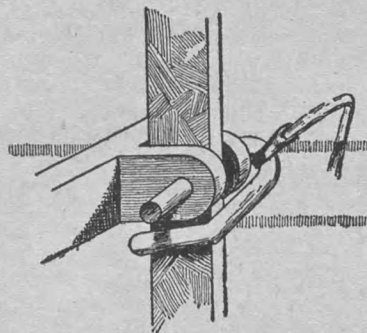
## Anvil Bench

A solid block of wood about 20 inches high and about 12x16 inches square makes the most suitable support for a blacksmith's anvil. Such large pieces of timber are not readily obtainable in treeless areas. A solid bench can be built up with 2x6-inch lumber for legs and cross braces. A piece of 2x12-inch plank, with corners cut out to fit the legs, is used for the top. Pockets and racks to hold tongs and other tools are provided as shown in the sketch. The height of the bench should be made to suit the user. Usually it is from 20x24 inches high. The dimensions of the top are 12x20 inches.



## Pump Jack Pin

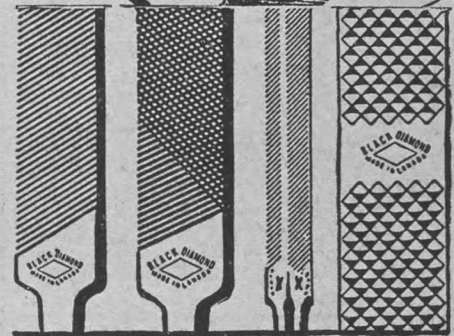
Frequently a pump jack pin gets mislaid or lost and causes some delay in getting the pump hooked up for operation. A pin bent to shape as shown in the sketch is easily inserted or taken out. The bent end keeps the pin from falling out when the pump is being operated. A piece of lace leather or a light chain on the pin and fastened to the pump or pump jack will insure this handy pin from being missing when it



is needed. The diameter of the pin should fit the holes in the pump rod and jack as closely as possible to prevent undue vibration and wear to the entire pump and jack assembly.



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Each unit broods successfully up to 150 chicks 6 to 8 weeks on as little as one gallon a week of kerosene. You can brood as many chicks as you desire by having more than one unit.

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W.L. unsexed	14.25 7.60	13.25 7.10
W.L. Pullets	29.00 15.00	27.00 14.00
B.R. unsexed	15.25 8.10	14.25 7.60
B.R. Pullets	26.00 13.50	24.00 12.50
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Cockerels from beginning to end of Season.

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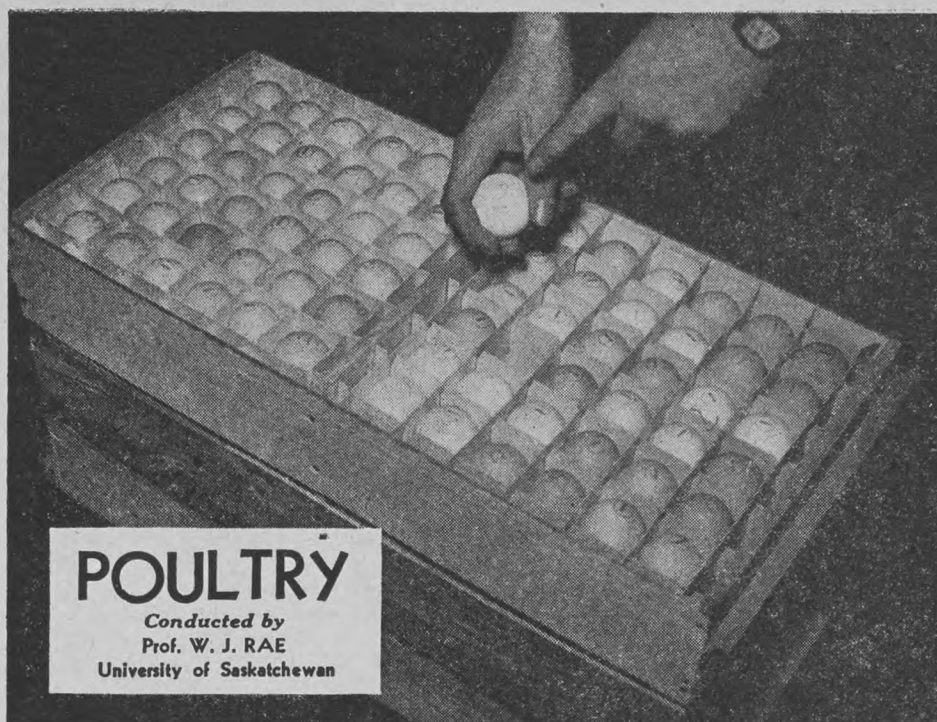
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Each egg shipped to Britain is stamped on the end with the word "Canada."

**Diversity in the Poultry Business**

NEARLY everyone has heard the old saying, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." This is especially applicable to the business of raising poultry. If the poultryman could plan to obtain his income from several sources, his chances of making a profit would be greatly improved. This practice is commonly called diversification. The important source of income from a flock of poultry is, of course, from the sale of market eggs. In a well cared for flock, this income should be fairly constant throughout the year. There should not be any serious drop in the returns from egg sales in the fall, because the wise farmer will make sure that his pullets get into lay as the old hens begin to drop off in production.

On many farms it often happens that during the months of August, September, October and November, very little egg money comes in. This does not allow much profit to be made from the flock. In the fall, the surplus hens can be marketed as fowl and cockerels prepared for sale as roosters. The best returns are obtained from the well matured birds which carry lots of flesh and a reasonable amount of fat. From March to June, additional income could be obtained from the sale of hatching eggs to commercial hatcheries, provided the flock owner is sufficiently interested in having his flock pullet tested and approved by the officials of the Department of Agriculture of the province in which he lives. When a poultryman is successful in raising more poultry than he needs for himself, the surplus sold as breeding stock will supplement the income in a very acceptable manner. Therefore, the wise poultryman will do all he can to get the greatest possible return from his flock the year round.

**Illness of Newly Housed Pullets**

ILLNESS and deaths that occur among freshly housed pullets may also be caused by another ailment that appears to be brought about by the abrupt change in conditions and in the rations fed when the birds are first brought in. To avoid the danger of such losses, the feeds used when the birds were outside should be continued for a short time in the houses, and a generous supply of green feed given. To avoid too abrupt change in conditions the houses should be kept as open as possible. Crowding the birds in too limited quarters seems to predispose them to this new form of illness. It is a good precaution to place only the number of birds in a pen that it will comfortably accommodate. Allow three to three-and-a-half square feet of floor space per bird of the light breeds, and three-and-a-half to four square feet per bird of the heavier breeds. The error of over-crowding is likely also to start the birds in the vice of feather picking and cannibalism. Poor ventilation and damp quarters that are associated with over-crowding give the most favorable conditions for the development of colds and the ailments that commonly follow the cold.

**Holding Hatching Eggs**

FRESH eggs hatch better than those which are held for some time before they are placed in the incubator. However, there are very few flock owners with sufficient eggs to warrant daily shipments to the local hatchery. Therefore, they must be held. Under ordinary conditions, it is unwise to hold eggs more than seven days prior to incubation. During this holding period, a few precautions, if carefully observed, will do much to preserve hatching quality.

In very cold weather, the eggs should be gathered from the nest at least every two hours. If they remain in a cold nest, the germ may be injured by chilling. A padded basket is a very good container to use in gathering hatching eggs. These can then be taken to a room provided with good ventilation and uniform temperature. A cool cellar is a good place to hold eggs, if the temperature can be kept somewhere near 45 to 55 degrees Fahr. The eggs should be kept in some type of open container for about twelve hours before they are packed in the egg case. A clean case with an easily removed lid is a good investment, especially if the fillers are clean and not broken or twisted out of shape. If the eggs are placed in the case with the small end down, they will arrive at the hatchery in much better condition than they will if packed in a haphazard manner. Some flock owners practise tilting the case from side to side each day. Although it has not been proven that this prevents loss of hatchability, there would be no harm in following this practice. It is always well to remember that a good hatching egg contains a live germ and should be given special care.

**Test For Fertility**

R.O.P. breeders and approved flock owners supplying eggs to commercial hatcheries will find it advisable to test matings for fertility, a short time before the general incubation season gets under way. This is a good idea because some males may prove sterile, or they may fail to mate with some hens, or the hens may refuse to mate with a particular male. In pen matings, a surplus of males will give better fertility than too few males. One male to each twelve females is a reasonable recommendation. If the eggs prove infertile early in the season, it is a good plan to change males. A fertile egg may be laid within thirty-six hours after mating. In practice, ten days or two weeks should be allowed to elapse before saving eggs for hatching. Our records show that fertility may persist up to three weeks after the males are removed from the pen, but the average fertility for the flock drops very rapidly in a week after the male has been removed. The fact that fertility persists after the removal of the male is of great importance to the pedigree breeder, because if a male is changed in the middle of the breeding season, the parentage of the chicks may be in doubt, unless a break of ten days is made in the saving of the eggs intended for pedigree hatching.

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N.H. Pullets	26.00 13.50	24.00 12.50
Heavy Breed Ckls.	10.00 5.50	10.00 5.50

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B.R. Mixed	16.75 8.85	15.75 8.35
B.R. Pullets	29.00 15.00	27.00 14.00
N.H. Mixed	16.75 8.85	15.75 8.35
N.H. Pullets	29.00 15.00	27.00 14.00
Heavy Breed Ckls.	11.00 6.00	11.00 6.00

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W.L. Mixed	15.75 8.35	14.75 7.85
W.L. Pullets	31.50 16.25	29.50 15.25
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Approved by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There is no waste in the bag and is 100% Canadian developed and produced under the most modern conditions for Canadian Poultrymen.

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W. Leghorns, B. Rocks, R.I. Reds

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New Hampshires and Leghorn-Hamps. crosses

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All Stewart Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and New Hampsh. will be Special Quality R.O.P. sired chicks for 1946. . . . This grade is recognized by the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture as the highest possible to produce commercially. Write for Catalog and price list.

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**Get-Acquainted Club**

Through social correspondence thousands yearly meet their "Ideal." Write today for list of eligibles. Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

## COW TESTING REALLY PAYS

Continued from page 9

testing and herd improvement. "Now," he said, "I never think of buying a herd sire without knowing the production of his dam and granddams as far back as possible, and also the production of his sisters." By this standard he is able to get heifers which "mostly make the grade." They are given a chance to prove themselves for one or two lactations before a decision is reached as to whether they can remain in the herd.

"Occasionally," said Mr. Strudwick, "a heifer may make a wonderful first record and then quit. I had two daughters from the same bull and different dams, one of which, a grade, was a gold seal heifer—which meant over 600 pounds of butterfat. Both, in fact, were gold seal heifers, but the difference was that the pure-bred heifer made three gold seals and the grade heifer failed to come through after the first one."

Very little grain is sold from the farm, although some wheat is sold each year. Thatcher is the most popular variety, but on this farm it seems to go back and develop some bearded plants, unless the seed is renewed. Recently, Regent wheat has been grown and was adopted after one of the boys grew it as a member of a junior grain club. Colcess barley is regarded as the best feed barley, not only because it yields well, but because, lacking beards, it can be used for green fodder. Mr. Strudwick says his neighbors like it too. Occasionally some barley is sold in good years, but nothing that the cattle need is ever sold. Last year the hay crop was not very good, and there was no wild hay to speak of. Mr. Strudwick likes crested wheat grass for spring pasture, and brome grass for summer. He also grows Siberian millet as a forage crop, and this is stacked for winter feed.

The milking machine has been in use for two years. With two boys in the armed forces (one in the navy and one in the air force), and with farm help more difficult to obtain, the milking machine helped solve the problem. No trouble has been experienced either with young or old cows; and there is no thought of going back to hand milking after the war.

Mr. Strudwick is a staunch supporter of cow testing, and herd improvement. He said, "I can't understand how some people can get along without cow testing. I am sure they would get the surprise of their lives with the first test." H.S.F.

## CARIBOO RANCHER

Continued from page 9

ing down south again, I stopped at Soda Creek to meet John Hargreaves, one of the old timers of the district. Mr. Hargreaves first saw Barkerville, headquarters of the mining rush, in 1900, and has owned his present place at Soda Creek alongside the Cariboo Road, for 40 years. In those days there was no railway into the country. There were no roads, except the Cariboo trail. In the early years, cattle had to be driven south to Ashcroft, but there was heavy freight traffic and, consequently, a good market for oats and hay. The B.C. Express Company alone had 200 horses on the trail, and Mr. Hargreaves estimated that there were probably at least 100 six-horse teams operating on the road. Freighting was profitable at four cents per pound, but 40 years before that, at the beginning of the gold rush, packers' charges had been as high as a dollar a pound, ultimately, falling to 48, and later to 18 cents a pound, with the building of the Cariboo Road.

In the old days, hay used to bring \$60 to \$70 per ton, and oats as high as \$100 per ton. Steamboats plied the Fraser River until 1916, but in 1920, when the railway came to Quesnel, the whole situation with respect to markets in the Cariboo district was changed. The boats had been taken off the river in 1916 and for four years there was no ready access

to outside markets. After 1920, Vancouver became the market. Settlers, ranchers and farmers were better off.

Mr. Hargreaves farms about 500 acres of cultivated land and, in addition, runs cattle on a 10,000-acre range lease. Until the war, practically all of the cultivated land was irrigated, but about six years ago the main pipe went out and it has been impossible to replace it since. About 350 acres are seeded to grain, principally oats and barley. No wheat is grown. About 130 acres are in hay, and around 30 acres of potatoes, partly sown to Foundation A seed potatoes. Of the grain that is grown, nothing is threshed. Steers are brought in and these are fed cut sheaf-oats and alfalfa.

Mr. Hargreaves told me that his section of B.C. ships out about 700 cars of cattle per year; and that he ships around 15 cars of early grass cattle during August and September, with the odd carload at other seasons of the year. Range land is rented from the provincial government at 25 cents per year per animal, and will carry possibly 500 head on 10,000 acres, if it is good range, or one animal for 30 to 40 acres on the average. The very best of the open range may carry one head per acre, without winter feed. Mr. Hargreaves also said that he had been finding out the value of cover crops sown in June, or up to July 15. Steers bought in October and pastured in cover crop about a foot high, do exceedingly well.

It is interesting to learn that approximately 20,000 head of cattle are sold annually during a three-months period each year at William's Lake, which is 14 miles south of Soda Creek. About 85 per cent of the ranches over the province are organized through the B.C. Beef Breeders' Association. There is a Cariboo Stockmen's Association which employs field men who work with the livestock yards in Vancouver, which are owned by the stockmen. Most of the cattle are sold through the B.C. Beef Breeders' Association, and Mr. Hargreaves was of the opinion that the present system of marketing cattle from the Cariboo country is working satisfactorily.

The possibilities of livestock production in the Cariboo are limited to some extent by the availability of feed grain. During the war period, British Columbia has benefited, together with eastern Canada, from the feed subsidy provided through the free freight policy of the Dominion government. Naturally, a reasonably stable price for feed grains is highly desirable. Mr. Hargreaves commented on the extent to which grain prices had fluctuated in the past, and remembered that in March, 1931, the price of wheat at Vancouver was \$1.60 per bushel, whereas, by September, 1932, it had dropped to 40 cents per bushel.

At the time of my visit last year, the Hargreaves ranch had worked into hog production to the point where he felt he was in a position to make money, so long as the free freight system might be continued. He expected to market 1,000 hogs in 1945, as compared with 830 in 1944; and allowing a cost of \$5.00 against each young pig at weaning time, \$2.00 for labor, the consumption of 700 pounds of feed which cost \$33.00 per ton for grain alone or \$40.00 for grain and concentrates, he figured average receipts at \$26.50, against average costs for raising hogs to marketing age, of \$22.

Young pigs are raised on what he spoke of as the Danish feed ration, including pilchardene meal, mono-calcium phosphate, vitagrass, and other ingredients which he did not remember at the moment. The finishing ration consisted of 50 per cent barley, 30 per cent oats and 20 per cent wheat. Little expensive equipment was required for the pigs on the Hargreaves ranch. Aside from a brooder house, the buildings were cheaply constructed and consisted mostly of small houses with outdoor runs for sow and pigs until weaning age; and a large, shaded hillside adjacent to the feed yard where several self-feeders were in operation for the hogs being finished. Tween-age pigs were separated from the older lots.

Times have changed greatly since Mr. Hargreaves bought this ranch 40 years ago, when there was a ready market for hay and oats along the Cariboo Trail. Today, the market is Vancouver. The country is tied to cattle by virtue of the large tracts of grazing land which must be utilized.—H.S.F.

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### Seedling Fruit Samples

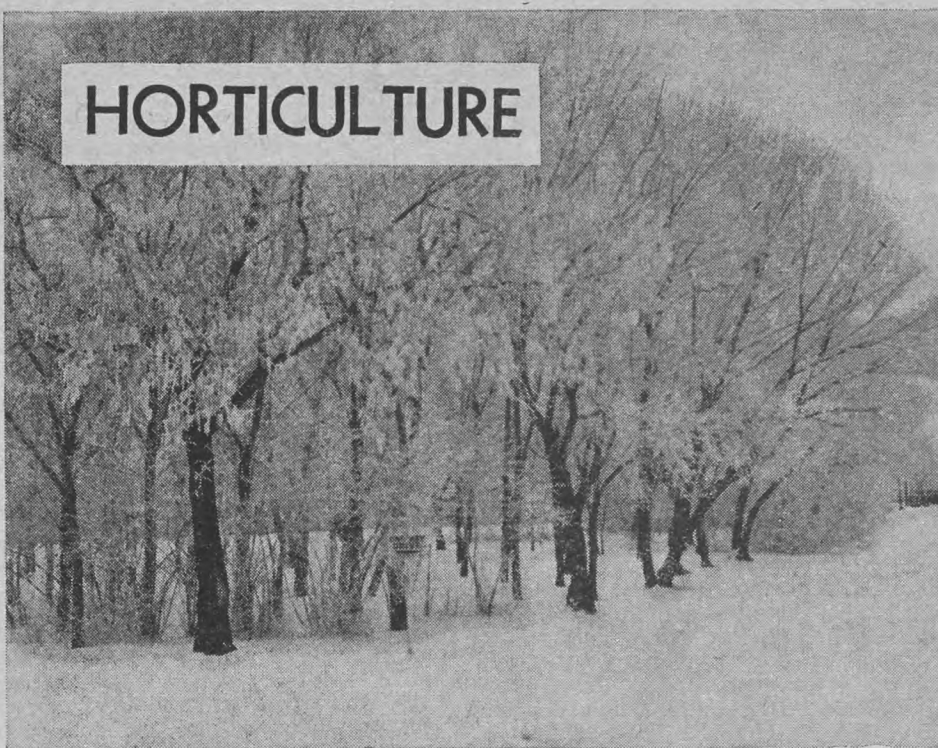
AMONG the many farm folk in the three prairie provinces on whose farms fruit trees are now growing from seeds secured years ago from The Country Guide, are Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McWilliams, Stonewall, Manitoba. Of 31 seedlings originally started, seven were eventually lost, principally as the result of damage from mice. A few were grubbed out some time ago by Mr. McWilliams, and eight trees have so far failed to bear fruit. In September, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams kindly brought us sample fruits from 12 trees bearing in 1945. Of these, four or five could be regarded as standard apples, the largest being very firm and carrying very white flesh, a fairly large core, a tart flavor and a creamy-yellow skin color splashed with crimson. Two of the 12 were definitely crab apples in shape and appearance. The earliest and most mature fruit of the lot was of excellent flavor, with a yellow-green skin color and clear, firm, white flesh. These 12 seedling apples illustrated quite well the variation in seedling quality discussed in November by Dr. J. S. Shoemaker in the series of articles on fruit breeding currently appearing on this page.

Undoubtedly the most interesting group of samples to reach The Guide office during the fall months came from A. M. Zaluzniak, of Edmonton. These trees were grown at Fallis, Alberta, about 60 miles west of Edmonton, from trees secured 14 years ago from the Moscow Horticultural Academy, U.S.S.R., and some from trees matured in the Amur region of Manchuria.

Nine kinds in all were received, of which one, named Lydia by Mr. Zaluzniak, was illustrated in our September issue. The fruit of this variety was light green in color with cream undercolor, greenish white flesh, mature but not ripe, and carrying fair quality and slightly tart flavor.

Other kinds to which names had been given were Eleanor, which was firm, with white, solid flesh of good flavor; Alma, a large creamy-yellow fruit, with firm, melting flesh; Mother's Choice, somewhat smaller than Eleanor, but very similar in appearance; Eileen, a moderately sized, well-colored apple of sweet flavor; Octavia, 2½ inches in diameter, carrying very firm, white flesh. This sample was hardly mature. The

## HORTICULTURE



Not the least of the values of trees and shrubs is demonstrated in winter when snow and frost clothe them in pure white raiment.

other three kinds were labelled Wealthy, McIntosh strain, and a numbered yellow seedling flashed brightly with crimson and very mealy when ripened.

From John Letawsky, Lamont, Alberta, came samples of three apples, all of which, in his judgment, surpassed Osman in hardiness. The largest of the three, nearly three inches in diameter, Mr. Letawsky believes to have been originated at the Provincial Horticulture Station at Brooks, Alberta, but it carried a number of M5304-E251 which appears to be a Morden number. When received, the fruit was somewhat mealy. Mr. Letawsky says the tree is very vigorous in growth and has no shelter whatever on the north, notwithstanding which, not even a bud has been lost to frost.

Another kind, which he calls Arvida, came from Rosthern without any name. Mr. Letawsky also reports that had drought conditions not existed this year these fruits would have been much larger in size, as indeed they were a year ago.

exhibition stadium. We found much. We found quality we had not expected; quality that made it difficult to realize we were standing virtually in the shade of the Arctic Circle. Most of the common garden vegetables were there, and many samples, in their classes, would have been competitive at most of our western fall fairs.

"I'd heard of this yearly vegetable display at Dawson City, before I made the trip, but had more or less concluded that much of the advance notice might be 'a story too well told'. Therefore, as I set forth to place the exhibits, I risked no 'appearance' but cut right through, or deeply into, each competitive sample—and tasted most of them. And the floral display! On second thought, perhaps we'd better just say that it was good. Adjectives so easily get out of control.

"It would take pages to single out and describe the various garden sites, vegetable and floral, and what we found therein. And we know quite well you wouldn't believe most of it; you wouldn't dare to. Nevertheless, at Mayo, the potential, and producing silver and lead region, we found the Dawson City gardens duplicated. Note where Mayo lies on a map of Canada! (Dawson is north of the 64th parallel of latitude and Mayo is a little south and about 100 miles east.—Ed.)

"And the Dawson City water and sewage system! Since perennial frost lies some four to six feet below the surface they run the town water mains only two feet below, sometimes actually at the surface. The answer? In the winter months, they raise the temperature a few degrees at the town pressure station, and householders keep the taps running night and day. Simple, isn't it?

"We found also a dairy herd of Holsteins, crossed with Shorthorn, 25 head, in the Klondyke Valley. Not just a bunch of scrub cattle, but each animal bearing distinctive mixed blood-lines. And Yorkshire hogs; and fields of brome grass (medium to heavy stands). And timothy; and all the common garden vegetables; and like the sale bills,—"many other discoveries too numerous to mention."

"We left Dawson City on the return on August 26th and saw no sign of frost damage until we reached Whitehorse on September 1st."

Q. (G. S. B., Theodore, Sask.): Please tell me which is the best season for pruning elm, ash and mountain ash? When and where should acorns be planted? Should the young oaks be transplanted to get better roots? Are they likely to live as far north as this?

A. April is the optimum time for pruning deciduous trees. Some gardeners do pruning throughout the summer. The one period that is likely to be injurious is in December and early winter. Plant acorns in October. Set the seed about 1½ to 2 inches deep in mellow soil. If placed in a pocket of sand so much the better. Transplanting is not necessary. If the tree is reset, do so while it is young, as oaks do not move

as easily as most other shade trees. Oaks are native as far north as the Riding Mountains and are deserving of your trial.

### Breeding Hardy Fruits

By Dr. J. S. SHOEMAKER,  
University of Alberta  
3.—Steps in the Process

FRUIT breeding up to the stage of seed production has been discussed in two previous articles. The steps which follow are likewise important.

The seed must germinate successfully if seedlings are to result. There is likely to be more trouble with plum than with apple seed. Plum seed requires an after-ripening period of about three months at 33-41 degrees Fahr. under moist conditions. Higher or lower temperatures do not count in the after-ripening process. Hence, if plum seed held at room temperature is sown outdoors in the spring of 1946, it is not likely to germinate at that time, because it may encounter, for only one month, a temperature of 33-41 degrees Fahr. in the soil, which is not enough because about three months are required. The seed may be exposed to another period of a month at 33-41 degrees Fahr. in the fall, which makes two months but this is still not enough.

In the second spring, 1947, the plum seed may be exposed to another period of a month at 33-41 degrees Fahr., making the required total of three months, and it will then germinate. If, somewhere in the total period mentioned, the exposure at 33-41 degrees Fahr. does not amount to the required three months, the seed, or at least some of it, may not germinate for still another year, or 1948. By this time one may have forgotten both where the seed was sown and what was sown. If, on the other hand, the plum seed is exposed artificially to a three-month period at 33-41 degrees Fahr., such as in a root cellar, during the winter of 1945-46, and is sown outdoors in the spring of 1946, it will germinate soon after sowing.

#### Testing the Seedlings

In fruit breeding work, the seed is commonly sown in frames or seedbeds outdoors, where the seedlings can be given good care until they become large enough to be transplanted to more liberal spacing. Usually they will be transplanted again to provide adequate space for fruiting, but the distance will be less than that practised in orchard culture. The reason for the comparatively close planting of the seedlings is that, where thousands of them are involved, a considerable area of land would otherwise be needed. Furthermore, soon after they have reached fruiting age, perhaps 95 per cent of them will be discarded as not showing promise or merit over varieties already available.

The remaining small percentage of seedlings saved after fruiting are watched for a number of years to gather further information with respect to their various characteristics and behaviour. They will by this time probably have been given a selection number.

In keeping records of crosses and seedlings, various schemes may be adopted. Suppose, for example, that a cross between Dolgo and Mantet is made in 1946. If a common plan is followed this cross might be numbered 46010. The 46 would indicate the year of the cross and the 10 would refer to the parentage, e.g., Dolgo and Mantet all of this essential information meanwhile being carefully recorded on paper, since it may be 10 years from the time the cross is made until the seedlings fruit. If, from the cross 46010, three selections are made, these might be numbered 46010-1, 46010-2, and 46010-3. Up to this stage, there will be only one tree in existence of each of these seedlings.

When one new seedling shows worthwhile merit, it can readily be multiplied by budding and grafting for more widespread testing. And, it is very important that seedlings be tested thoroughly in a number of places before being named, introduced, and made available through the nursery trade. All of this takes time and requires various kinds of co-operative effort.

## Vegetables and Flowers at Dawson City

J. W. Abbott visits the annual fair at Dawson City, Yukon, and is surprised

A SHORT time ago The Country Guide received a very interesting letter from J. W. Abbott, Superintendent of the Dominion Agricultural Sub-station established a little over a year ago in the Yukon, west of Whitehorse (see page 8, October issue).

After an editor of The Country Guide had visited Mr. Abbott in mid-July, in company with W. R. Leslie, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Mr. Abbott visited Dawson City, travelling 200 miles north by steamer on the Yukon River. We thought our horticultural readers would be interested in some portions of his letter, which follow:

"The valley-mountain scenery of those two-hundred-odd miles is entrancing, particularly since accommodation aboard these river steamships is really first-class. And Dawson City, that hinterland outpost of romance! We really were reluctant to leave it, and its environs. Much of its historical glamour has departed; many of its characters are gone, but its sites and some of its fabled structures still stand, or more correctly, lean. As you probably know, the site is over a glacial fold, and perennial frost lies only a few feet beneath its sidewalks, but beyond the tilted old structures no evidence of this fact is manifest.

"Service's cabin (Robert W. Service), Klondyke Kate's dance hall, the old Royal Alexandra Hotel, and the Klondyke Valley cabins, the Governor's Mansion and R.C.M.P. stables and barracks, all speak to the visitor of hectic, glamorous days of a past generation. These few, of course, are merely noted among many, in a particularly interesting locale.

"The first glimpse of Dawson City from the river sets the imagination

loose, and a locale and an era are peopled again. Few of the old buildings are perpendicularly true—many lean drunkenly to one side or the other, generally to the south. But the visitor's imagination gives each one an interesting history. One of the most arresting discoveries is to learn that many of the 1896 sourdoughs still live, and still roam 'them thar hills'. We interviewed many, some who count their ages in the eighties and, remarkably, all hale and erect.

"Before leaving Whitehorse I had been invited to judge the vegetable and fruit display at the annual fall fair at Dawson City. This is held each year on what is known as Discovery Day—August 17, which is the anniversary of the discovery of bountiful gold ore on Quartz Creek, a tributary of the Klondyke River. The Klondyke empties into the Yukon immediately below the site of Dawson City. The sourdoughs, or more correctly, the members of the Yukon Order of Pioneers, form in column and parade the streets out to the grounds, about 10:30 a.m. The marching column is augmented by troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides—thus youth and age display a territorial pride together. Immediately trailing the foot procession was a carry-all vehicle procured for the patriarch sourdoughs who now simply had to ride. These particular sourdoughs had left the Klondyke hills and valleys for good. Understand, they most definitely don't admit that—none of their number ever did—but since they're all patients at the local hospital, we've dared to assume it. An interview with any one of them reveals much of the old Yukon, and all of it interesting.

"We, of course, were particularly interested in what we should find in the



## ROTATE FOR TOMORROW

Continued from page 8

and this cultivation has a beneficial effect upon the following year's crop.

Oats and barley have also been grown successfully as row crops by sowing them in double drills 36 inches apart and cultivating the spaces between, thoroughly. Row crops find their place in intensive farming, in districts where farms are small enough, so that the work can be done properly and where one finds it difficult to spare a large part of the land for fallowing. They are not well adapted to large-scale farming operations, because of the short season and comparatively few days in which the work has to be done.

### Types of Rotation

THE type of rotation to be chosen depends upon a great many factors, including rainfall, soil, topography, market possibilities, whether water is available for livestock so that hay or pasture can be utilized, and whether the soil shows signs of needing organic matter, as most soils do sooner or later.

The two-field rotation, in which grain and fallow alternate, is a very convenient system and is especially handy when harvesting is done with a combine. The long stubble left by the combine has time to decay in the fallow year and can be easily worked into the top soil to help keep up the supply of humus in the soil. It is also very convenient for the management of spring field work, because the land can be prepared and seeded quickly in the spring. Our experiments show that the value of crops produced per acre has been lower in this type of rotation at Saskatoon than that produced in several other methods of cropping, because two acres of land are used for each acre in crop. However, under extensive farming conditions, the loss in crop value per acre may be offset by the convenience and adaptability of this system.

Row crops can easily be introduced into this system by sowing part of the land that would otherwise be fallowed, to corn, or whatever row crop one may wish to grow. It is suggested that not more than half of the fallow be planted to row crops and that careful consideration be given the matter before proceeding. For example, the question of machinery and labor enters in. It is essential to have suitable cultivators for row crops and to use them effectively. It is also necessary to estimate how the row crops can be utilized; that is, either fed or marketed. For these reasons, it is best "to make haste slowly" when introducing row crops into the rotation.

Our experiments have shown that income per acre has been increased materially by the use of clean-cultivated crops, but there is some danger of disappointment if one rushes into row crop production on a large scale, without considering all the angles. If one decides to grow row crops, he can plan to put them on a different half of the fallow field each time, so that he would have, in effect, a four-field rotation of fallow, grain, row crops and grain. It will be

seen clearly that row crops naturally fit into an intensive system of farming better than into an extensive system.

A three-field rotation, consisting of fallow, wheat and oats has given good results in our experiments. It also has the advantage of being very adaptable. Oats give the land a rest from some wheat pests, and wheat returns the compliment. Fallow every third year provides frequent opportunities to destroy weeds. Other grain crops can be fitted into this rotation from time to time without much trouble, when market conditions or feed requirements make it desirable.

### Biennials and Perennials

THE two-field and three-field rotations do not contain any legume or perennial grass fields; but in both cases it is fairly easy to give the soil the benefit of alfalfa, or grass, or a mixture of the two. This can be done by sowing a semi-permanent field to alfalfa, or grass, and leaving it undisturbed for perhaps six years. The exact time that the field is left can be varied somewhat, if desired. Meanwhile, either the two-field or three-field rotation, can be used on the other fields. When the time comes to plow up the alfalfa or grass field, a new field can be seeded down. After a stand is assured on the new field, the old one can be plowed and fallowed. One rotation of this type, where alfalfa is left for six years on one field and the other three fields are rotated in fallow, wheat and oats, twice around, has been one of the best producing systems tried during the past 20 years. Besides being productive, it has proved very satisfactory from the soil's standpoint.

Over a very large portion of the prairie provinces, sweet clover is the only biennial legume that is sufficiently hardy to succeed. Some localities that are favored with plentiful rainfall can, and are growing red clover, a more tractable biennial legume, but our experiments at Saskatoon have been confined to looking for a way to introduce sweet clover into the rotation.

By the time we thought we had the problem solved, the sweet clover weevil came along and ruined our new seedlings in 1943 and again in 1944. This pest was present in 1945, but was not numerous enough to spoil our new sweet clover stands, giving some reason to hope that the pest is not a permanent thing.

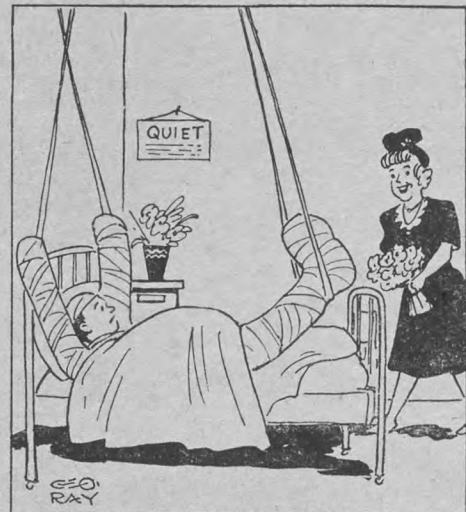
In brief, it can be stated that sweet clover has not worked into a three-field rotation of fallow, grain and clover in a satisfactory manner. Too large a proportion of the land was in sweet clover. A better way has been to work the sweet clover into a five-field plan, including fallow, wheat, row crop, oats and sweet clover. In this rotation, the sweet clover is sown with the oats on clean-cultivated, row crop land and has seldom failed to make a stand. Crop yields have been good and the soil has been kept in good condition. The land is always fallowed after sweet clover, which prevents its from becoming a weed and also conserves moisture for the wheat crop to follow.

### The Annual Plan

ONE of the most useful forms of farm record and one that is essential in carrying out successful methods of crop rotation is an annual farm plan, on which the names of the crops, the manuring and tillage and the yields per acre can easily be inscribed. It does not take a great deal of time to make such a plan each year and it is very interesting work besides. An ordinary school notebook can be used and the plans can remain in the book from year to year. With such a plan, it is fairly easy to know how any part of the farm has been treated and what it has produced during a period of years.

To conclude: We can say that crop rotation is a very important factor in the development of field husbandry and agriculture as a whole. It does not take the place of good tillage and fertilization, but it harmonizes well with the other essentials of a successful farming business.

(Manley Champlin is Senior Professor and Head of the Field Husbandry Department at the University of Saskatchewan.)



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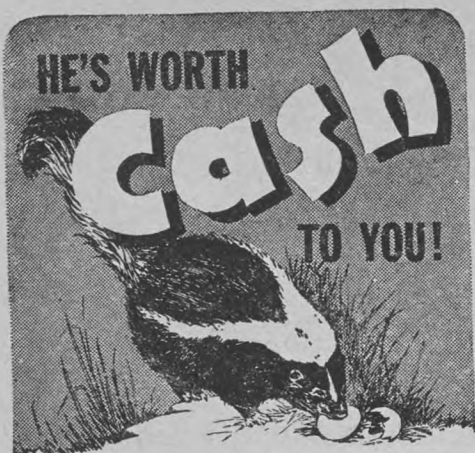
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## NEW YEAR AT A "COMPANY" FUR POST

Continued from page 5

willows along the trail and brought half a dozen down with our guns. These beautiful birds which are not unlike pigeons though larger are usually to be found only in the extreme north and seldom come so far south even as the Saskatchewan River and then only in the severest winters. In summer they frequent the barren grounds of the north with the caribou and musk ox and are then brown in color.

After our arrival at the house I understood why the doctor had pleaded laziness as his excuse for failing to accompany Uncle Joe and I on our tour of the reserve. He and Miss Maggie had been improving their acquaintance and were now very good friends indeed.

During the morning a half-breed trader, with a Chippewyan Indian, had arrived at the post from Isle a la Crosse with two dog trains. His cap was a whole foxskin, looped like a cuff, with the top open and the bushy tail hanging down his back. In place of a coat he wore a beaded and fringed buckskin shirt, a black duffle capote, caught at the waist with a L'Assomption belt, leggings of blue stroud and moccasins. The Chippewyan was as great a stranger to the Shell River Indians as were the doctor and I, the languages of the two tribes being entirely different, and he was certainly much more shy than were either of us. The trader had a violin and could play it as well, so that we were provided with all the essentials to make of the inevitable dance to follow in the evening a memorable affair.

The train dogs greatly engaged the attention of the guests. They were great skulking creatures of the husky or Eskimo breed, with small pointed ears, sharp eyes and a generally wolfish appearance. They snarled and fought savagely over the delicate white fish thrown to them as food. They were pitched frozen to the dogs, torn apart by them with their teeth as they held the fish under their forepaws and ravenously devoured. The stronger dogs finished their meal first and were only prevented from robbing their weaker brothers by the lash of the Chippewyan Indian.

As dusk drew on preparations were making for the great event of the day, the annual feast and dance at the post at night. By six o'clock the guests began to arrive, the young half-breeds and Indians in their finest garb, the young men in black with fancy silk handkerchiefs about their throats and L'Assomption belts. These so-called French belts are really scarfs wrought of the finest wool in brilliant colors and are very beautiful. They are expensive and the young bucks able to afford them are the envy of the less fortunate.

At seven o'clock we all filed into the long dining-room, the table of which was lighted with a burden of things good to eat and drink—two great roasts of moose meat, baked young beaver and stuffed wild geese, partridges, caribou tongues, moose muffle, vegetables, plum puddings, mince pies, cranberry and strawberry tarts, black tea, coffee and raspberry vinegar, with the berry pemmican asking homage of everyone as the rare tit-bit on the board.

And what a feast was there, my brethren, when Uncle Joe had said grace and looked down the long table with one of the broadest of his all-embracing grins and knives began to flash and forks to play! And the chat and laughter in a Babel of tongues—English, French, Cree and Salteaux! And it was

amazing a half-hour later to look upon the wreck that had been made of that wondrous spread of eatables.

And then came the ball. Clear the hall, fling wide the doors, tuck the seats into the corners and all who are not nimble on their pins pack themselves into nooks and crannies out of the way, for the night and the place belong to terpsichore and they have no patience for laggard feet! The fiddles squeak and ring and cry, the wooden walls are attuned to the strains and vibrate with sound, while moccasined soles thump time on the polished floorboards in jig, reel and cotillion to the voice of the half-breed interpreter singing out the changes in his broken English drawl. Truly it is a dance the like of which may be seen only in the Northland and must be seen to be appreciated. Especially the Red River jig. Let me try to

give an impression of it.

A young half-breed leads a coy dark-skinned little native to the centre of the floor. The fiddles screech. He bows, and then with joined hands and on twinkling feet they pirouette the long length of the room and back. He drops her hand and away they go, jiggling separately up and down the room again, opposite each other, she watching his flying feet, wheeling and circling, here and there seeming hardly to touch the floor, in one-two-three time, like the sound of a horse at full gallop or the click of a passenger car over steel rails. In a few moments a second pair take the place of the first, "cutting them out" with a neat curtsy.

And after a time the fiddler stops from sheer exhaustion and the delighted on-lookers shout: "Apeeta! Apeeta!" ("Half! Half!") and again the jig strikes up, fast and furious as before, and the second lasts as long as the first half.

The dance was something into which the doctor and myself flung ourselves with no holds barred. In the "Reel de huit" we were among the first to take partners. This was an exceedingly informal procedure amongst the natives of the Northland. It consists in making a more or less indefinite motion with the hand in the general direction of the lady whom one has selected as a partner. After a hurried consultation with her neighbors to assure herself that it was she and not one of them who had been so honored, she follows him to the position he has taken upon the floor and takes her place beside him.

The doctor was wearing slippers and as we were wheeling through the Eight Hand Reel to the tune of "Elbow Swing As You Go," he had the luck to step out of one of them. The crowd about the walls instantly broke into a howl of ecstasy but failed at all to ruffle the genial doctor. He kept right on around the circle and when he came to the recreant shoe smilingly stepped into it amid the cheers of the natives and so preserved the harmony of the reel.

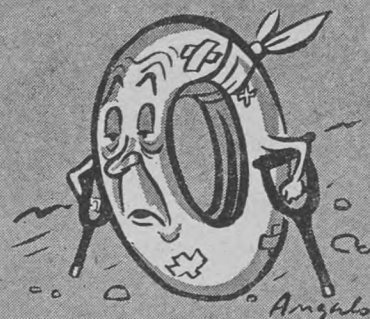
It was destined, however, to come incontinentally to a close, for Uncle Joe just then tossed a pound of candies into the air and a moment later all the dancers were scrambling for them on the floor.

Later in the evening the doctor and Miss Maggie bewitched the natives by dancing "the beautiful English dance"—a schottische—while Uncle Joe (who had no real nephews) took his turn at the violin. I think, too, it must have been during our visit to the Shell River Post that Miss Maggie lost her heart to the doctor, because not many months later she married—another man.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Cameron, author of above article was the only white man to escape with his life from the Frog Lake massacre, wrote The Trail of Big Bear and other works on the early history of the West. Now well over 80, he is living at the coast, where he writes and keeps a few mink.)



W. B. Cameron, author, and his little grandchild.



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# MONTHLY COMMENTARY

BY UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

## Completion of Loan Improves Prospect for Wheat and Flour

Western Canada has good reason to be pleased that negotiations for a loan of four billion dollars from the United States to Great Britain were at last concluded in a way acceptable to both countries. Western welfare depends upon international trade. International trade can only be put on a sound footing through the financial and commercial recovery of Great Britain and for that satisfactory arrangements between Great Britain and the United States were necessary. Canada is arranging large scale credits to Great Britain, much greater proportionately in regard to the population and wealth of this country. The Canadian assistance alone, without that of the United States would have been much less effective than it can now be.

Western farmers and farm organizations have shown much interest from time to time in price guarantees for agricultural products given by or to be obtained from the government of Canada. That is entirely sound, because as experience has shown, temporary periods of distress can develop and such guarantees can be very useful in tiding over temporary emergencies.

No one knows however, better than the western farmer, that the long term prosperity of western agriculture depends upon something quite different from government guarantees. It depends upon the ability of Canada to export farming produce at a satisfactory price, and upon the willingness and the ability of people in other parts of the world to receive that produce and pay for it. Only for a short time would it be possible for western farmers to get much more than the export value of their grain. The government of Canada and the people of the other parts of Canada are not going to put very much money into these western provinces just for the sake of keeping land in cultivation.

The new financial arrangements of Great Britain will tend to lessen dangers for western wheat that had been seen in connection with trade policies of the new labor government there. That government, while anxious to expand British export trade, is generally favorable to a rigid method of control of British imports. It seems likely to continue the practice, adopted during the war, of importing all grain through one government agency, The British Cereals Import Board. Canada, which has a single governmental agency, the Canadian Wheat Board, for all wheat exports, could hardly object to such British policy. That policy is favored by the farm organizations of Great Britain, which see in it protection of their interests against the sale of imported produce at unduly low prices. As the President of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain, Mr. James Turner, made clear in his address at the recent annual meeting of United Grain Growers Limited, they think that such a board might be operated so as to benefit and not to injure the interests of Canadian wheat producers. Nevertheless there has been room for uneasiness as to how, in the long run, such a plan might work out. Conceivably a British import board might be tempted from time to time to use its great purchasing power as a means of holding down prices. At other times it might allocate its purchases between various sources of supply for political, economic or financial reasons that do not usually play a part in international wheat trade. Perhaps the greatest danger to Canada would lie in the fact that there would rest with the board decision as to how much Canadian wheat should go from time to time into the bread of Britain without free play being given to the natural consumers' preference of bakers and housewives for high quality flour and bread. Canadian wheat has in the past made its way into the markets of the world upon the basis of quality and consumers' preference is much more im-

portant to the producers of high quality commodities and goods than to other producers.

The greatest worry about British cereals import policy has lately been in connection with flour. The grain and milling trade on this continent has recently been led to believe that as soon as possible Great Britain intended to adopt a policy of importing no flour at all but of having all her flour needs milled in British mills. That was understood to be a protectionist measure designed to give the maximum possible employment to British capital and British labor. In this country we must hope that the policy can now be abandoned on account of new financial arrangements and implement various undertakings for the promotion of international trade. Canadian farmers have not worried a great deal about the welfare of the Canadian milling industry. That industry, it has been assumed can take care of itself. But the export of flour has always been extremely important to the wheat producer even although most of our wheat has always gone abroad unmilled instead of in the form of flour. But enough Canadian flour has always been exported to create a demand for a high quality product and to convince millers abroad that their milling mix would have to contain a good deal of Canadian wheat. Bakers would turn to Canadian flour if the flour offered them by British millers was not brought up to a high standard by the inclusion of a good deal of wheat from this country. Consumers' preference to Canadian flour has always been very strongly marked in Scotland. Many bakers used Canadian flour exclusively, and Scottish mills, to meet such a preference, have always relied strongly on Canadian wheat.

Another problem connected with the overseas sales of Canadian flour is giv-

ing some concern at present. Before the war each Canadian milling company had its export connections abroad and each undertook a vigorous campaign for the sale of its own brands. Those selling connections have been broken and the brand names have been unknown almost since the beginning of the war. Canadian mills were, during the war, kept busy grinding flour for Britain and for other countries. They were not however grinding their own wheat to make their own flour. Their position was essentially that they were milling for account of the British Cereals Import Board, were making flour to standards prescribed by that body, and were putting up the product in uniform packages which did not show their own trade marks. Now the question arises how, once that state of affairs has passed, the export of Canadian flour can be managed. Millers used to buy their wheat at prevailing market prices and offer flour for sale at prices related thereto. They were accustomed to make contracts for flour deliveries well in advance, and also to make extensive use of the wheat futures market, both in buying wheat, and in making hedging sales of wheat as a protection against variations in value of wheat which they had brought and stored. It will be a matter of some complication and difficulty to adjust their export flour business to a state of affairs in which the Canadian Wheat Board is the sole agency for the sale of Canadian wheat. It may prove impracticable for them to carry on independent export organization. Quite possibly a continuing monopoly of the export sale of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board will mean that the Wheat Board must also take over the export sale of flour. In that case the Wheat

Board might conceivably establish its own brands of flour, and arrange with the millers to mill a uniform product to be sold under a single brand. If that is to be attempted it will put a serious burden upon the Canadian Wheat Board to establish a selling organization that will compare in efficiency with that which previously existed. The next question would be whether or not such a plan could be efficiently managed without also taking control of domestic flour business in this country. That could lead again to suggestion that under such conditions the next step would be for the Wheat Board to take over the whole milling business.

It is only within the past few months that such questions have been giving concern, and it is not yet clear what solutions may be attempted or may ultimately be found satisfactory. But it seems clear that the problem of marketing Canadian flour is inextricably mixed up with the problem of selling wheat for milling, whether such milling is done in Canada or abroad.

## Grain Prices for Coming Crop

A correspondent of this page writes in for an opinion as to the comparative price outlook for wheat and oats during the coming crop year. He is particularly concerned as to whether or not there is any danger of the 10 cents advance equalization fee payment on oats being dropped in 1946. Government policy with respect to minimum price guarantees on wheat and coarse grains has not yet been made known. At the last annual meeting of United Grain Growers the resolution was passed requesting that the wheat board initial price be continued for another year at \$1.25 per

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bushel. This recommendation will be strongly pressed upon the government and there is reasonable probability that it will be accepted. What farmers will finally get for their 1946 wheat, after participation certificates have been redeemed will depend upon the percentage of the crop that is available for export and the export price. At the present time there is a ceiling of \$1.55 basis No. 1 Northern on wheat offered for export. Although the government is not committed to maintaining that ceiling indefinitely, there is nothing yet to indicate when it may be removed or increased.

So far as the price of oats is concerned the guarantee of a basis initial price of 60 cents per bushel at lakehead terminals has not yet been extended to the new crop. The government, however, is anxious to have the acreage of oats maintained at a high level. The price of oats is now being kept down by a ceiling, the market price is much lower than it would be if Canadian farmers were free to sell for export to the United States on the basis of prices registered in the Chicago market. As long as that ceiling continues, for the protection of those in Canada who buy oats, the government will probably realize that the market price will have to be supplemented by an additional payment such as is represented by the advance equalization fee of 10 cents per bushel. It would be apparent to anyone that the maintenance of a satisfactory acreage in oats would be endangered if that should not be done.

Government policy in this respect will presumably be made known well in advance of seeding. Most farmers will probably wait for announcement before they make final plans as to allocation of their acreage for the coming crop.

## Wheat Difficulties in the United States

In contrast with Canada, where wheat supplies are becoming small, the United States has great quantities of wheat on hand, as the result of two very large crops produced in 1944 and 1945. It seems strange therefore to read in American publications of difficulties now experienced by millers in the United States in getting enough wheat to keep their mills grinding steadily. There are several different factors in that situation. One is that the United States is now exporting large quantities of unmilled wheat. That is a business for which the wheat handling organization in the United States is not geared. The exports of unmilled wheat have not for many years absorbed any great percentage of the American crop. Most of the crop has been absorbed domestically, and of the exports made a large proportion has always been in the form of flour. As a rule therefore, most wheat grown in the United States finds its way to market through the mills. When, as has been occurring lately large scale exports of wheat are made, they tend to draw off the stored supplies on which the millers normally depend, and to some extent the whole system is thrown out of gear.

In addition, farmers have been, during recent months, somewhat reluctant sellers of wheat. It has been customary to attribute this mainly to the income tax situation, and belief that deliveries by farmers may be much heavier with the beginning of the new calendar and taxation year in 1946. Another explanation is now being offered. It is that farmers are quite willing to hold wheat in their own granaries, in the belief that higher prices may yet prevail. As in the case in Canada wheat prices in the United States are held down by price ceilings on flour, although of course prices south of the border are much higher than in Canada, as the Chicago prices are roughly equivalent to \$2.00 per bushel in Canadian funds. Evidently farmers in the U.S. have some idea that prices may go higher yet, if wartime controls are removed and if an increasing tendency towards inflation develops. It also has to be considered that if any grain is to be stored on farms, it is easier and safer to carry wheat forward from year to year than any other grain.

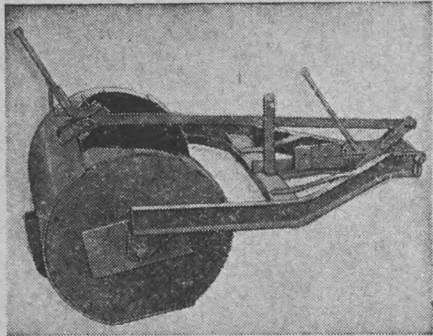
## No More Rubber from Wheat

Manufacture has been discontinued on the North American continent of artificial rubber made from alcohol derived from wheat. During the war, when supplies of natural rubber were cut off after the Japanese had made their attacks on the rubber producing areas of the Pacific, it became necessary to develop an artificial rubber industry. It was discovered that such artificial rubber could be made either from alcohol or from petroleum. There was dispute for a time as to which was the better and more economical process. Because of the great need for haste in manufacture both processes were developed simultaneously in the United States, although the Canadian factory, situated at Sarnia, Ontario, used the petroleum process exclusively. Although the manufacturing program ran into many difficulties at first, these were successfully overcome, and by the end of the war the production of artificial rubber in North America was on a greater scale than imports of natural rubber had been before the war. Now the question has arisen of continuing the manufacture of artificial rubber in view of the expectation that natural rubber supplies may soon be available in quantity. Decision to continue manufacturing has been made, both in United States and in Canada. The alcohol process however is being dropped as authorities in both countries insist that the petroleum process is much cheaper than the alcohol process.



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## NEIGHBORLY NEWS

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### Loss By Fire

A. J. Saley, who recently started a general store here, had the misfortune of losing his building, including the living quarters, by fire. The fire was discovered by the U.G.G. agent at 8:30 p.m., but had got too much of a start to save anything from the store. The building and contents, which were partly covered by insurance, were a total loss. The origin of the fire is not known.—*Birdtail, Man.*

### School Dance

The concert and dance sponsored by the Pipestone School held in the Memorial Hall was well attended. The hall was filled to capacity and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The proceeds from this program are to be used to improve the school equipment.—*Pipestone, Man.*

### Local Couple Married at Winnipeg

Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, was the scene of a recent wedding when Kathleen Nora, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Reece of Roland, was united in marriage to Mervyn Edward Anderson, also of Roland. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will make their home in Winnipeg.—*Roland, Manitoba.*

### Purchases Pure-Bred Bull

R. J. DeCock recently purchased Bocaldo Mischief, a pure-bred bull which was bred by Chas. Bull & Sons, Calgary. Mr. DeCock is to be congratulated on the purchase of this animal which comes from very good stock, belonging to the same breed as the bull mentioned in the November issue of the Country Guide and owned by J. S. Palmer.—*Wood Mountain, Man.*

### Storekeepers Re-established

The Bredenbury storekeepers who were burned out a short time ago in the big Bredenbury fire, are now all started up again in new stands, which although smaller gave them a chance to serve the public. The storekeepers are S. Lopton, hardware; O. Thorsness, hardware, and R. Morrison, general store.—*Bredenbury, Sask.*

### Hardware Business Changes Hands

The hardware store of Paul Mitschke has been sold to R. A. Scherloski, farmer of this district.

Mr. George Hertlein, sr., a well-known pioneer of this district, passed away recently. Mr. Hertlein was 74 and is survived by his wife, seven daughters and seven sons. He was a highly respected neighbor and will be missed by many.—*Langenburg, Sask.*

### Welcome Home for Returning Boys

Inglis and surrounding districts staged a Welcome Home for the returned boys of the armed forces. The boys were given a banquet held in the waiting room of the Canadian Pacific Railway station. After the banquet they were entertained by a concert and dance in the community hall. Each boy was presented with a signet ring, the presentation being made by Earl L. Setter, a veteran of the last Great War. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and spruce boughs. There were twenty-five boys present and the building was packed to the doors by relatives, well-wishers and friends.—*Inglis, Man.*

### Who Won This Battle?

When the house cat sits meowing on the door step to get into the house, that is nothing new. But! When a stray skunk comes along in the verandah, defies the dog beyond all dignity and exchanges swats with the house cat—that is something new.

Mrs. Carl Madsen of Chancellor who was the victim of the above adventure made herself a torch on the end of a stick and singed the skunk's fur coat. Not to be denied Mr. Skunk came back for a second singeing! The upshot was the cat lost his dignity, the skunk ruined his coat and the dog is still vowing sweet vengeance.—*Chancellor, Alta.*

### A Fine Community Achievement

The Red Cross at Burdett realized the fine sum of over \$700.00 from a bazaar and dance which they held here.

This is indeed gratifying for a town the size of Burdett, and especially in view of the very light crops these two last years past.—*Burdett, Alta.*

### Wounded While Deer Hunting

James McCulloch, a youthful farmer of this district received several arm wounds while deer hunting with G. G. Woods and W. B. Johnson. His companions were able to get him into town where he received medical attention.—*Killarney, Man.*

### Excellent Red Cross Showing

At the annual meeting of the Medora Branch of Red Cross the financial report showed that \$2,259.71 had been sent to the Red Cross headquarters in Winnipeg. W. G. Ballard was again elected president of the branch and T. E. Holme was also re-elected secretary-treasurer.—*Medora, Man.*

### Arthur Agricultural Society Elects Officers

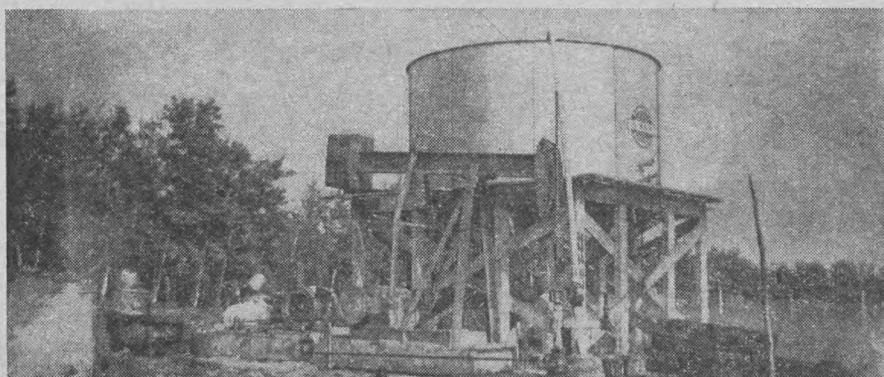
Arthur Agricultural Society members at their annual meeting, elected Robert Banks, of Elva, president, succeeding W. V. McLure, and C. H. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, succeeding H. H. Cornish. The society decided to revert to the former custom of holding a three-day fair.

### Hockey Club's Officers

Melita hockey enthusiasts elected Dr. F. G. Wilson, president, R. Coutts, secretary-treasurer, L. Quane, manager and Cecil Gray as coach, as their executive for the current season.—*Melita, Man.*

### As Seen From the Highway

United Grain Growers' agent at Furness, G. F. McLean, writes enclosing a snap of one of the many oil wells to be seen from the Meridian highway between Furness and Lloydminster. The picture shows the engine pumping oil into the storage tank. From there it is hauled to the Lloydminster Refinery.—*Furness, Sask. (See photo below.)*



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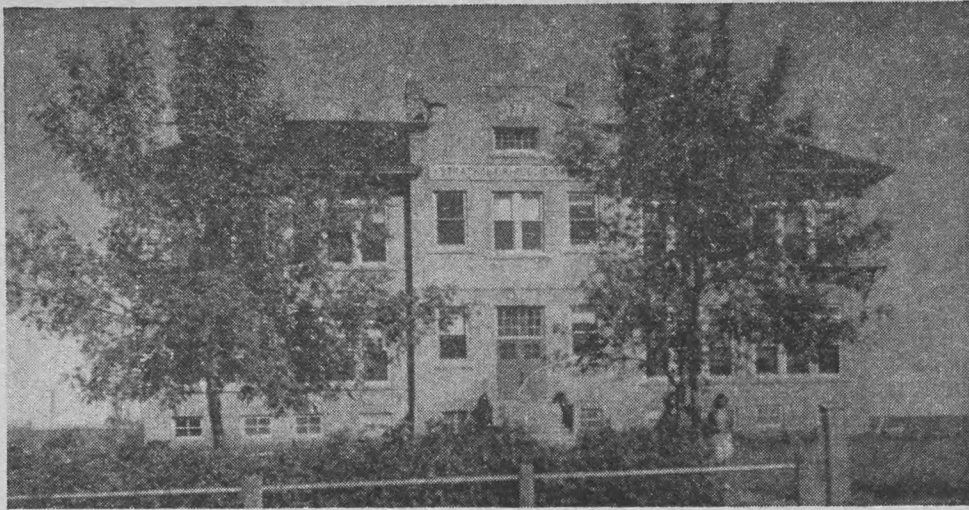
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### Organize Baby Beef Club

Twenty-five boys and girls were in attendance at a meeting held in the town hall for the purpose of organizing a baby beef club in the district. Lorne Kerr was elected president, Milton Madadford vice-president, Ivy Lee secretary-treasurer. W. J. Neal is the club leader. W. H. Boucher, agricultural representative of Yorkton, was in attendance and explained rules and regulations and described some of the activities of the junior clubs.—Saltcoats, Sask.

### Purchases Business Section

John Wintonyk, farmer of the Stornoway district for many years, has sold his entire farming equipment and is moving with his family to Dauphin, Manitoba, where he has bought a large business section.

The passing of Mrs. George Wintonyk, a good neighbor of this community is widely regretted by her many friends.—Stornoway, Sask.

### Cow Gives Birth to Four Calves During This Year

The U.G.G. agent at Rimbey encloses the following from his local paper. "This is an unusual country and many unusual things happen in this fine district. For instance, it is not usual for a cow to have four calves in one year, but Mrs. Alice Broadbent of the Blindman River district has a cow that proved this feat possible. January of this year, this cow of undetermined breed, gave birth to a sturdy bull calf, which she fed until last month. The cow was in such fine shape that she was shut in a pen to be sold for beef, when she presented her owner with triplet bull calves. All are doing well, thank you."—Rimbey, Alta.

### Celebrate Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Owen who recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. The couple were married in Bethel Church and have lived in this district for the whole of their married life. Both are active in community affairs.—Graysville, Man.

### Well-known Couple Married

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Laing are a well-known local couple who were recently married at Otterburne United Church. Mrs. Laing is the former Alice Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Keith, and Mr. Laing is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Laing of Giroux.—Otterburne, Man.

### Successful in Fur Show

At a recent Fur Show in Edmonton, Wm. Ure, of Delburne, made a very pleasing showing in the mink department. Out of his eleven entries he came away with ten ribbons which were, young sable male, dark, first in class and grand champion of all darks; young sable female, dark, second; adult sable male, dark, second; adult sable female, dark, first; standard young female, extra dark, seventh; adult standard dark female, second; young black cross female, light, fifth; young black cross male, light, seventh; young black cross female, medium, eighth.

There were 647 entries, and some of the classes had as high as 40 contestants.

Mr. Ure has gone to considerable trouble and expense to improve his stock, which includes some of the best specimens to be found in the Dominion of Canada.—Delburne, Alta.

The building in this picture is the Public and High School at Strathclair, Manitoba. The school was built in the year 1915. There are ten vans which bring in the children from the rural parts of the district. The school has seven rooms and is fully equipped for all work up to grade 12. It is reported to be one of the finest kept schools in the province, credit for which is due Mr. George Adamswaite, who has been caretaker of the school since it was built in 1915.—Strathclair, Man.

### Sudden Passing of Postmaster

The sudden passing of Postmaster Frank E. Renouf cast a gloom over this community in which he was so well known and highly respected. He had been talking to some of his neighbors and had re-entered his store where he was found a few minutes later sitting at his desk. Mr. Renouf was born on the Island of Jersey, October 20, 1875, coming to Canada in 1906. While he had not lived in Rosebank very long he was well liked and had made a lot of friends. Besides being Postmaster he was also Paymaster for United Grain Growers Limited.—Rosebank, Man.

### Wins 1946 Ford Car

Congratulations have been received by Joe Donley who was the lucky winner of the 1946 Ford car put up by the ways and means committee for the new curling rink fund. The draw was made at a celebration dance attended by a crowd of over 500.—Hartney, Manitoba.

### Celebrate Fifty-fifth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howell, of the Royal district, Boissevain, recently celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary. Many messages of congratulations were received by the couple who were the recipients of gifts from family and friends. The Women's institute, of which Mrs. Howell has been a member since its organization, presented them with a handsome teapot. Flowers and fruit were received from the United Grain Growers, Hon. A. R. Welch, and from the Anglican W.A., of which Mrs. Howell is president. The ladies of the Royal district provided the refreshments and program and also presented the couple with a vase and flowers. Mr. Howell was born in Paris, Ont. In 1883 Jennie Thompson came to Manitoba with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Thompson, of St. Thomas, Ont., and in 1890 married Mr. Howell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Geo. Long of the old Methodist church, Boissevain. After their honeymoon they took up residence on their farm. "The Grange," where they have since had continuous residence.—Boissevain, Man.

### Hong Kong Veterans Welcomed Home

The community of McCreary were happy to welcome the boys of the district back from Hong Kong. Frank Christiansen was the first to arrive, followed by George Williams and Stanley Kennedy.

The boys looked pretty fit but have had a bad time, and it will be some time before they are fully recovered from their experience.

The people of this district have manifested a willingness to do all they can to assist these boys in forgetting their experiences, and hope that they will be able to take plenty of time to rest and regain their health before finally rehabilitating themselves. — McCreary, Manitoba.

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## THE VOYAGE OF THE GOLDEN HIND

Continued from page 9

He kept his silence. The price of herring was nothing to get gaffy about.

She read him in a sly, sidewise glance and said, "How long do you think the bait's been in the icehouse?"

"Long enough! Considering that the Hind's the only vessel taking bait here in a month o' Sundays."

"July herring, maybe. Grandfather



always said they're the fattest and best for the Banks." She looked under her hand at the herring dealers on the wharf. "If that's the case—the Hind being the only buyer—we ought to beat them down half a cent, don't you think?"

He couldn't keep down his laughter. "You crook! Give the men their wages, will you?"

She enjoyed his laughter and laughed a little herself, having in mind that this was the last of their laughter for some time. The hour had come for her to make her gamble for the *Western Star* and its precious keel. For a time, she stayed silent and watched the baskets of herring swing out from the wharf and sink down into the Hind's hold. She saw Roades standing by the main hatch, watching the bait closely. Now and then a plump herring fell at his feet. He picked them up, smiled in satisfaction at their fat sides, and threw them down into the ice.

She said, "Go below, Dan, and bring up my suitcase. It's all ready. I'm going to the Loyalist Tavern to dress for my part in this business." She looked down in distaste at her wrinkled trousers and dirty boots. "It'll be a pleasure to get out of this rig, even for an hour."

He went down into the cabin and came back with the suitcase. He said, "All clear, Nora!" And then, seeing the anxious look in her eyes again, he added, "Take it easy, chum. You can make it all right."

She said, "You're to wait here a while." In answer to his rallying words, she added, "Yes, this is the bad part, Dan. Either we do or we don't."

"What's my part in it?"

"You go to Bannister's place and stand by. Find him. All I want you to do is to keep him handy. Ask him the price of beef. Bacon. Anything. Pretend that you don't know me when I come in. I don't know what will happen. I leave it to you how to handle him."

"He's hard to handle—that lad. He's beaten the Hind before now."

An angry look came into her eyes. Bannister is going to be taken today, sure as my name is Doonan. What I'm going to do to him, I wouldn't do to my worst enemy."

"I WAS here on the *Lark* three seasons ago when he cheated you out of a few thousand. The Hind was broke, as usual," Hardegon recalled.

"We were up his alley in that business, Dan. Putting money into beef with a skinflint was something I'd never have done, had I had my way. But Jack and Grandfather were so sure of themselves. Navy contracts!" She shook her head dismally. "But this time, the deal is in my line of business. Bannister can weigh up a steer with his eye, but he doesn't know bilge from pudding."

Hardegon nodded. "Let's hope he hasn't learned anything, Nora." Then he said, "The keel is all you want?"

"No, the whole vessel! I mean to get her out of here, spars and all. Even her old canvas. He's got it somewhere."

"All right. And let me tell you this, Nora. You know, I once thought I could do something with the *Western Star*. Long ago. He was ready to let her go for a song then. But I didn't even have the song."

"I didn't know that. But it's all the better. Let him talk about her. But watch him."

"I'll do that."

"And one thing more—don't let any man off the Hind until after I've gone to the town. And especially you keep your eye on Billy Atkins."

"All right!"

He looked among the dorymen and found Atkins working on the bait boxes, piled high on the wharf. Nora's concern over Atkins surprised him; for she had said nothing of her feeling that Atkins and Parran were actually working together against her.

He lifted her suitcase to the wharf. She strolled up and down the deck for a moment in a casual way, then climbed to the wharf. She took another turn in the sunshine there. Dan saw her look at the toiling men. Then she took up her bag and strode off.

Hardegon gave her time to get out of sight. He went down into the cabin and washed, broke out his own gear and found a ragged shirt and a pair of trousers. When he had dressed again he looked a little seedy.

He climbed to the wharf and counted heads. All the men were at work. Atkins had gone down to the deck again and was chatting with Roades. Now and then he pointed to a basket of bait and said something, his queer little face twisted in lively talk. He may have been talking about the herring. Hardegon thought he wasn't. He noticed that Atkins stopped his chatter when a doryman stood near. He also saw that Roades had again changed from his natural cheerfulness to a somber moodiness. He now stared down at the deck, not at the swinging bait baskets.

Hardegon went up to the town. He walked slowly down the main street, stopping now and then to pass the time of day with a Nova Scotian skipper or with a patrol of the Irish Regiment, which was then on provost duty in Shelburne. To one of the sergeants, who used to be a fisherman on the *Bluenose*, Hardegon said, "You boys getting any good beef from Bannister lately?"

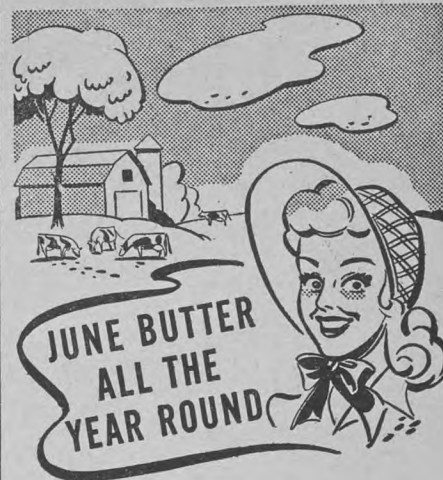
The sergeant spat.

Hardegon strolled down one of the lanes that led to the river side. He turned westward toward Bannister's stockyard, heard the squealing of shoats and the lowing of cattle beyond the sties. As he came up to the gate, he saw Bannister taking the sun on a box in front of the shanty which served him as an office. Bannister kept blinking at the sun in a crafty manner; and, no doubt, was saying how nice it would be if he could buy it up and make a slight but universal charge for its use. He had a face like a doryman's fist. He was expertly attired in patches and broken boots. His right elbow stuck eloquently out of his hand-me-down jacket which was fastened in front by a rusted horse-blanket pin. You'd hardly think the poor creature had a dime to bless himself with, not to mention a hundred thousand dollars. Which was precisely the impression he labored to create.

UNTIL Hardegon hailed him, Mr. Bannister had so far forgotten his role that a look of content had brightened his face. When he heard the shout, and



"Looks like a customer finally caught his eye."



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saw the Gloucesterman, he switched off his inner lights and began to murmur sadly in the Job vein.

"Ah, well! Ah, well!" And, "Good day, Captain, good day! Miserable day, ain't it? Come to look at an old man in the midst of ruin, eh? Well, all right! It's all right. I don't mind." He ran the back of his filthy hand across his eyes, which had at once filled with tears.

Hardeggon said, "Now, now, Bannister! Don't take on so. Don't! You know what I told you last time. If things don't grow worse soon, there's a chance they may be better."

"There more truth than poetry in that, Captain, I do admit." He blew his nose through his fingers with a sobbing noise. "You're a sound young man, a sound young man."

This was just about as far as Bannister could go without getting a bargain



under way. He said, "And what can a poor old man—a very poor one—do for ye this day, Captain? Some prime quarters of beef, perhaps? Lean hams? Bacon?"

Hardeggon let his head fall a little in despair. He flung his hands out in the classic gesture. "I've come down in the world, Bannister, and I make no bones about it. I'm a doryman again—"

"A doryman!" Disappointment turned Bannister's croak into a mean shriek. "A doryman, is it? May the Lord have mercy on us when His snow falls! You were skipper of a fine dragger out of Boston when last I laid eyes on ye! With a big icebox to be filled." He jumped up to take a nearer, shrewder look. He added up the signs of wretchedness in Hardeggon's dress. "Drunk yourself back into a dory, eh? Drunk yourself out of twenty thousand a year, I take it?" His rage made him dance a bit. The sole of his left boot flapped miserably. "Oh, the world, the world, the drink!"

"Tisn't exactly that way, Mr. Bannister," said Hardeggon. "Talked myself back into a dory, I did. That's my story. And now—"

"Talk! Talk!" The old wretch shook his rags to the breeze and hopped frantically up and down. He had already lost imagined hundreds and was apt to lose more, if this kept on. "There's too bloody much talk along this coast!" His eyes had changed into the shape and frost-hue of a dogfish eye. He suddenly gave up in disgust, not being able to hear a jingle in Hardeggon's pockets, no matter how he strained for it. He said roughly, "What do you want, young man? Out with it!"

"Well, as I said, I've come down in the world, Mr. Bannister"—Hardeggon leaned ever so slightly on the new Mr.—"and I came in today on the *Golden Hind*—"

"The *Golden Hind*! The *Golden Hind*! Bannister stuck his pale tongue out of the encrusted port corner and, smoothly, slowly, licked his lower lip clear across to the starboard, where the tongue reluctantly moved inboard, quite as if the lip had been smeared with honey. This was his remembrance of his cheating of the *Hind*. He drew in a good breath of air and blinked reflectively. It was so hard to tell!

"Yes," said Hardeggon, "a doryman again. On the *Golden Hind*. And I need a little gear for fishing. I remembered you once had a little stuff that you took for a bad debt. I want an old gaff and a gobstick maybe. And have you any old oil clothing? We'll be oiling up on the Banks this time all right! And in Gloucester—well, Mr. Bannister, when a man's down and out in Gloucester, where is he? I ask you!"

"He's down and out! Same as here." The dogfish look was so mean now that Captain Hardeggon flushed. He thrust his hand into his pocket and said: "I can pay a little something. I'm not looking for charity."

"That's good!" Bannister began scratching the bargain point on his

bristly chin. "Let me see! Let me see!" His eyes darted over his domain: barns, sheds, sties and paddocks, all ranged along his tumbledown yard. The horns of bulls and steers flashed in the sunlight. Hardeggon heard the clashing of rams' horns from the sheep folds in the lane.

Hardeggon looked over the Roseway River. The stranger dory from the *Hind* lay there. Even while he watched, the port oars gave a stroke or two toward the stockyard. There were only four men in it. Old Ambrose Cameron in his 'longshore togs was missing.

Bannister had little of such gear to sell to a down-and-out. He didn't seem able to remember having the things that Hardeggon mentioned. Yet he hated to let go a chance to turn a penny. He began to inch along in a crab gait and beckoned Hardeggon to follow.

The passed the slaughterhouse and turned toward a wharf, where two live-stock barges were tied up. Then they came to a thing that had always filled Hardeggon with a sailing-master's woe. It was a ruin, but there was grandness in it. The vessel was a schooner-yacht, a fathom longer than the *Hind*, and yacht-decked; that is, she had no wooden rail, only the vestige of a pipe-iron one. Her skylights, well-made of maple, were broken. Only a few jagged panes remained. The well-matched timbers of her deck had resisted the snow and frost for many seasons, but everything that could be broken or carried away had gone. Her stays had vanished. Even the ring-bolts were out. She had taken water, too, and lay heavy in the Roseway tide. Nevertheless, enough of her old buoyancy remained so that she leaned ever so slightly in answer to the tugging of the tide. Out of her hold came a sighing and rhythmic groaning, as if she meant to say, "Aye! There could be some sailing yet!"

Nothing—not even Bannister's ignorance and neglect—could kill her beauty and her strength. Her spars, cracked and peeled, lay along the wharf. These, too, gave off a sort of splendor, a hint of gales outworn and glorious races won.

This vessel was none other than the old contender—the never-to-be-forgotten *Western Star*. Her history was well-known to men of the sea; at least, to those who had lain under crowded sails. Her owner, in a time of 'longshore evil, had killed himself aboard her while she lay gleaming in Shelburne Harbor. Those he had left behind had let her go with a curse in the first pair of willing hands. Those hands, of course, had been Bannister's. He had been aboard with beef for her galley when the owner died. Long since, she had been forgotten.

Hardeggon halted there. He laid a hand on the butt of her mighty mainmast and gave her a tender look for the sake of the days when the *Hind* had sailed against her. He remembered her with all her hamper spread under a summer moon. His eyes darkened a little. He again looked out over the river. The stranger dory had drifted half a mile nearer.

"Come along, doryman! Come along!" Bannister scratched his head busily and urged Hardeggon again. Yet, seeing that he tarried above the near-ruin, he said, "Once ye thought you'd take her off my hands before she rotted away. Ain't in funds now, be ye?"

His manoeuvre brought him no response.

He murmured, "'Tis not a purchase for a poor doryman. Though cheap she is. Cheap."

Hardeggon shook his head sadly. He stepped forward and looked through the torn skylights and down into her wrecked, rusted bathrooms; her bursted lockers and cabins filled with murmurs. And he looked down, down to the great and famous keel that rested in the Roseway mud. He well remembered the making of that keel and the thirty thousand pounds of pure lead that went into it. He shivered at the thought that Bannister might read his mind.

Bannister capered a bit and drew up. "Don't take on so, laddie. God send the day when ye may take her. Ye raced against her more than once when you were a boy, eh? Aye, I remember, I remember! Beautiful she was. Like a woman. A fine, strapping woman—"

Hardeggon suddenly turned toward the gate. He thought he had heard the booming of a familiar voice and a familiar laughter.

AN hour before this, Nora had entered the Loyalist Tavern where she took a room on the second floor. There she flung off her doryman's rig and bathed. She took out her faded green suit, her precious pair of silk stockings, and dressed quickly. She put on a rather mannish hat of green felt and a cream-colored topcoat of camel's hair that she had borrowed from a girl at home.

This unaccustomed elegance delighted her. She ran her hands over the rich pile of the coat and look at herself in the long mirror. "Not half bad, Doonan!" She took out a black veil, lightly marked with green dots. "And when I draw this over the Doonan features—I'll slay them, one and all!"

A knock came at her door. She tucked the bow of the veil into place and called out, "Come in!"

Ambrose Cameron opened the door. His derby lay in correct stylishness upon his curved arm. He bowed grandly at the threshold and asked in his Boston manner, "May I enter, madame?"

"You may, indeed."

He expressed his approval of her appearance by a barely perceptible rise of his eyebrows. "I congratulate you, my dear niece. Fetching!"

"And I congratulate you, my dear uncle. You are polished to the nines. Shall we go?"

He bowed again. "You have the wherewithal, my dear?"

She held up a cloth handbag of green and gold. She opened it and took out a large, much-worn leather wallet. He thrust this into his pocket and gave her his arm.

They passed slowly down the street, commanding no little attention from military and civilian alike. It had been some time since Shelburne had been treated to the sight of a true Boston gentleman, a veil and suitably flashing eyes, and a pair of well-filled silk stockings, all at the same time. She clung prettily to his arm and now and then gave him a look of pride and charming dependence. He showed his pride in her, too; even greeted the more enthusiastic glances with a dignified smile and a rise of his derby. They cut a swath in the drabness.

"Never," she said demurely, "have I been squired by a handsomer man."

"My dear," said he, "I return the compliment, undeserved as it is in my case. Were I in funds, I should most certainly invite you to a dish of ice cream in the Shelburne Candy Parlor. Vanilla, of course. With chocolate sauce."

"We must bear it in mind, Uncle Ambrose."

At this point, a rather burly sea captain suddenly stepped in front of Ambrose and held up his hand. The captain's genial mouth opened, then closed in hesitation.

"Sir!" exclaimed Ambrose with nary a quiver. "Sir!" He gave the captain the tenth part of a smile, touched ever so slightly with indignation.

The captain laid his fingers to the brim of his cap. "Begging your pardon, sir, but I could swear—that is—aren't you—oh! no! I beg your pardon, sir."

"No offense, my dear sir," replied Ambrose. "None at all!"

In confusion, the captain was awkwardly stepping sideways when Ambrose



checked him with a lordly gesture and asked, "Can you, by any chance, direct me to Mr. Bannister's establishment?"

A look of dismay came over the captain's face. "Mister Bannister? Mister!" He scowled. "Begging your pardon, sir, but you wouldn't want to take a lady to that place. Oh, no!"

Nora paid him off with a dark shot from behind the veil.

Ambrose said, "You are very kind, sir! We are quite aware of the nature of the person's circumstances. Nevertheless, we must see Mr. Bannister. A matter of sentiment, sir. Family sentiment."



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# THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD FARMERS' BULLETIN

## POULTRY PRICES

Effective December 1, the markup allowed primary producers of poultry was adjusted so that their maximum price on sales direct to consumers is the same as the retailer's ceiling price.

A wholesaler who ships by express at the buyer's request may, as before, add the difference between freight and express charges to his maximum price. But if the shipment is 1000 lbs. or more, and the shipper wishes to add the excess of express over freight charges, he must obtain prior approval for the shipment from the Administrator of Meat or Meat Products.

When in doubt as to price, zone boundary or other poultry regulations, write or telephone your local or regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

## RATIONED MEAT IN LOCKERS

All locker patrons placing rationed meat or meat products in lockers are required to obtain from the locker operator Form RB-219, "Statement of Meat Put in Commercial Locker or Cold Storage". They must complete forms, giving full details, and then take or mail them either to the Branch of the Ration Administration, or leave them at the office of their Local Ration Board.

A farmer may sell meat *only to other farmers or to licensed slaughterers*. If he sells to other farmers, one "M" coupon must be collected for each 4 pounds of meat sold even if it is necessary to collect coupons not yet valid. When he sells to a licensed slaughterer, he must not sell less than a quarter of beef or a side of pork, and he must obtain a ration cheque from such slaughterer to cover the number of pounds of meat sold. The Wholesale Meat Chart (RB-88/2) must be used to determine the number of coupons shown on the cheque.

He must turn in to his Local Ration Board at the end of each month coupons both for meat consumed in his own household and for meat sold. When sending in these coupons, he need not send more than half the valid "M" coupons in the ration books of the household, but he must send in coupons or ration cheques for *every* pound of meat sold to other farmers or licensed slaughterers.

## SUGAR-PRESERVES RATION COMBINED

Beginning January 1, 1946, preserves and sugar may be purchased with one kind of coupon; that is, coupons which have so far been valid for sugar will become valid also for preserves. The new plan will enable those who wish to buy more preserves to do so and will permit greater use of Ration Book 5. It is in line with the Board's policy of simplifying the ration procedure.

Under the plan all valid and unused pink coupons marked "sugar" can be used for the purchase of the following:

Sugar.....	1 pound	or
Jam, jelly, marmalade, fountain fruits, cranberry sauce, honey butter.....	24 fl. oz.	or
Honey (Extracted or cut comb).....	4 pounds	or
Corn, cane or blended table syrup.....	30 fl. oz.	or
Molasses.....	80 fl. oz.	or
Canned fruit.....	40 fl. oz.	or
Maple Syrup.....	48 fl. oz.	or
Maple Sugar.....	4 pounds	

In February the last of the pink "sugar" coupons will be validated, and then "S" coupons are to be used for sugar-preserves purchases.

All unused preserves and "P" coupons will continue to hold their 1945 value for preserves or the half-pound of sugar and all these coupons will expire January 31, 1946.

The allotment of sugar for home canning will be the same as in 1945, ten pounds per person, and will be provided by declaring valid ten separate coupons, good for one pound of sugar each, during the months when most home canning is done. The coupons may be used, as in 1945, for the purchase of either sugar or preserves on the same basis as other regular coupons.

## FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering farmers' sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of honey and maple products must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for December should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than January 10. Following are the valid coupon dates for January:

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
January 3	—	18	—
" 10	136	19	—
" 17	137	20	68, 69
" 24	138	21	—
" 31	—	22	—

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The captain pointed down the lane and barged off with mystified looks backward.

"Know him?" asked Nora when they were away from him.

"Quite well, Miss Nora, once upon a time. Fooled him, just the same."

"Beautifully!"

Ambrose tried to look down at his magnificent necktie. "Twas the stick-pin, my dear, that blinded him."

She tightened her hold upon his arm. "Tis yours, Ambrose. Whether we win or lose down here, 'tis yours."

This pleased the old man. He touched the pin delicately with his gloved finger. "We'll win. Have no fear, Cap'n Nora. We've only to take our time and carry it off with finish and dash. I don't know Bannister by sight, but I know him well enough by hearsay."

The westward turn of the lane gave them a clear view of the Roseway, rippling in the late sunlight.

Nora said, "There's our dory, Ambrose." It was far away. Yet she could see his chums give a stroke or two toward the shore. The stockyard and the wharf were hidden by the roll of the land. The off-shore breeze carried up the crying of lambs.

Old Ambrose gave up his masquerade for the time being. They were alone. She still clung to his arm and walked in silence, imposed upon her by the graveness of the approaching struggle. Knowing that he, too, was deep in friendly concern for her welfare, she took the chance that he might be willing to speak of the *Hind*. He had been aboard the vessel long enough to have learned much, especially because he had the profound respect of all the Gloucestermen.

He forestalled her opening words by saying, "One thing you must promise me, Miss Nora. Even if it goes against the grain. As well it might, though I don't know all your plan."

"I promise it, Ambrose."

"Beforehand?"

"Aye, sir!"

"Why so?"

"Because of your wisdom, Ambrose, and your great friendship for the *Hind* and me."

"Then I wish to say that you must leave the *Western Star* to me and my chums, once you own her. Go home on the *Hind*, Miss Nora."

"I cannot!" She said this quickly and earnestly, even though, in the act of saying it, she remembered her violent determination not to leave the *Hind*.

"Why not?"

"I can't ask a man to do anything I wouldn't do myself. No!"

"You're not doing so. We know you would come with us. That point is settled. There's another reason for you to stay on the *Hind*." With no further preliminary, he then launched into the very subject that she had meant to bring up. He startled her by repeating her own thought. "I've been aboard the *Hind* long enough to know that something's wrong. You must stay aboard now to do your duty as her owner. It may not seem the sporting thing to do. Like sailing on the *Star* and taking your chances with us. But it's the necessary thing."

"I will do what you say."

"Your dorymen talked. Of course, they talked. Not as much as they would have

talked if I had been signed on regular—I mean, for fishing."

Ambrose hesitated again. She knew that he was trying to draw a fine line between the things he could say and the things that custom and ancient habit must keep hidden.

To help him, she asked, "How much of what you heard can you repeat, Ambrose?"

"I'll give you my knowledge. Not learned in the fore-castle. No! In the Gloucester *Times*. The *Lark* came in the day before the *Hind* with 60,000 pounds of groundfish. She went far for them, I hear. The *Thebaud* stocked 70,000 pounds. Came in the same day with the *Hind*. And fished the same banks. Now I know they have the jump on her. Those schooners have big engines. But the *Hind* brought nothing home to you. Please bear this in mind."

"All right, Ambrose."

"A story was told in Gloucester of the death of James Corkery," he went on. "Captain Roades gave you an account of it."

"Yes. And what about it, Ambrose?"

"These accounts differ."

"How do you know that? Dan Hardegon and I were the only ones that heard the captain's story." Her voice broke. "I didn't think Jack Roades should be cursed."

"Dan told it to me late that night. I found him looking for John Corkery."

"And who gave you the crew's account?"

"It was told to Dan and me at the Anchor Cafe by the man who was mostly at fault. The Lisbon." He added quickly, "At fault, according to your captain, for letting the Corkery dory go after the mark-buoy."

"And why does Dan Hardegon keep this from me if he thinks Jack Roades"—she paused in cold terror over thought and word—"if he thinks that Captain Roades is at fault, that something is wrong aboard the *Hind*?"

He halted and stared down at her in surprise. "You are a child with men, Cap'n Nora! Don't you know that Captain Hardegon could never speak to you on such a matter, even if he was sure that Captain Roades was led astray?"

"Led astray." "Could never speak." The two phrases struck fire in her mind. Ambrose offered no explanation of them. Knowing how circumspect he was in shipboard matters, she kept her lips pressed tightly together to keep back the sickening dismay at her heart, where old, half-formed suspicions were taking clearer shape, after long suppression by her headstrong devotion to Roades.

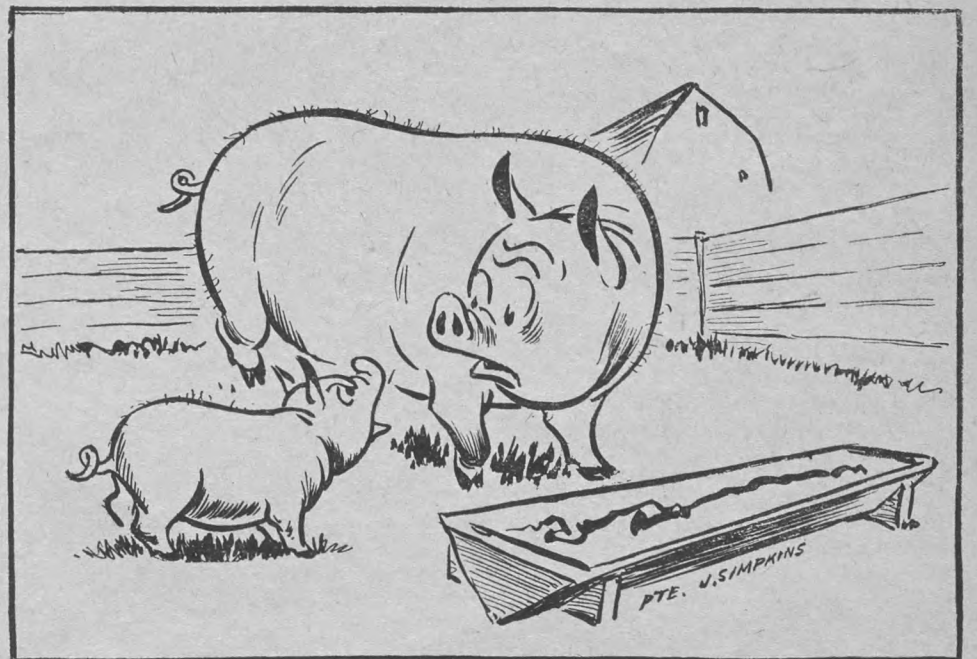
Ambrose said in a gentle tone, "Cap'n Nora, I can say nothing of what was said to me in your foc'sle. 'Twould be dishonest! But I can say what was told to me ashore. And if shipboard talk pushes me on to speak—why—I can't help it!"

"For heaven's sake, Ambrose, speak!"

"The *Hind*'s people know that John Corkery and his poor brother were hated—aye! hated—and feared by Par-ran and Billy Atkins. And—I'm sorry to say it, my dear—but by Captain Roades, too. There was more in that cursing on your wharf than the death of James!"

"But why? Why?"

"I cannot tell you, my dear child. I don't know. There's one man who knows



"Do I have to be a pig all my life?"



that. The same one that has the story of James Corkery's death. And that man loves you like his own daughter."

"Who is that man?"

"The man accused by Roades. The Lisbon."

At this, he closed his hand fondly over her arm, tossed back his hand and resumed his masquerade. He laughed and said, "My dear, this must be Mr. Bannister's establishment. Indeed, there's the fellow's name!" He flourished his arm toward a sign swinging over the shanty.

They marched arm and arm through the gate.

**H**ARDEGON nudged Bannister and whispered, "Well, for Pete's sake! Ain't that a handsome wench!"

Bannister cackled and tried to crow. "Ain't seen a finer pair of legs since Widow Dumbra skipped jail!"

"Limbs," corrected Hardegon. "Limbs, if you please."

"Limbs?"

"That's what we say in Boston, where she comes from. Unless I miss my guess. Limbs. Not legs."

"Well, Captain, we ain't in Boston and nowhere near it. So legs they are and legs they will remain and a finer set I ain't laid eyes on since Ellie Jorkan got knifed." He crowed. "What in the name of porridge do you figure such a lot is doing on my tumbledown?"

Hardegon replied, "You've got me, Mr. Bannister. Although, to tell the truth, that old gentleman has a familiar look, hasn't he?" Without waiting for an answer, he said, "Don't mind me. Take care of them. Maybe he's a contractor for army beef."

"Could be. Could be." Bannister trembled with the force of revived hopes. "Must be. Must be. I've seen that face somewhere long ago."

Hardegon whispered, "Might be in a newspaper somewhere. Looks like important money to me, Mr. Bannister."

Bannister squeezed up his eyes to concentrate their fire. The man in the wonderful derby gave the young lady a paternal pat on her veiled cheek. His brilliant yellow gloves seemed to be causing him some difficulty, but he laughed it off gently and said, "No, my dear, no! Sentiment! Sentiment!"

Bannister hissed under his charred lips. He closed with Hardegon furtively and whispered, "I do believe I've seen him in a picture somewhere." That picture, could he but bring it to mind, was the business end of bait tackle on Shelburne Wharf, but it was hard to do away with the stiff collar and the pearl stickpin, not to mention the beautiful gloves.

"Sentiment! Sentiment!" the vision of sartorial splendor repeated as he drew near. And then, to Bannister, "My good fellow! A dollar for you. Go find Mr. Bannister and tell him I am here. There now. Hurry along! No delay. No tarrying, if you understand what I mean."

This was really wonderful to Hardegon; because the speech was delivered in an excellent imitation of that bad imitation which some Bostonians use for English. Bannister came "Bahnister." The bubble and flow of words was surprising, even though Hardegon had always known Ambrose had the gift of gab. It was the richness of the gift that pleased him, especially because he could see that both the old man and Nora were far from being at ease. He saw the strained look in the old eyes and, in her, he saw the taut mouth below the veil.

Bannister touched the brim of his hat and tugged courteously. This won him such a smile from under the veil that he began to quiver. He was, as they say, rendered helpless. He managed a stammered, "W-wot?"

In order to relieve the actors of any doubt concerning his own cue, Captain Hardegon gave his own cap a tug and said in a respectful tone, "This here person is poor Mr. Bannister. Himself."

The gentleman raised the port brow. He also raised his yellow-gloved hand, in which an American dollar blew tantalizingly. With just the proper air of distaste that Mr. Bannister loved to create in others, the gentleman released the bill. "Ah, you are Bannister? Ah! You may have the dollar just the same." He cleared his throat and said loudly, "Sentiment! Sentiment, my dear Bannister. Do pick it up. Have your boots repaired, my poor man. Do!"

Bannister clawed up the bill in a gullish swoop and went south with it, into the rags. "Wot?" said he, half paralyzed by this first success. "Wot's wanted, gentlemen?"

"A mere nothing, my good man. A mere matter of an old man's sentiment. A family matter, Mr. Bannister."

A forward movement by the lady halted his flow of words. He escorted her to the stringpiece, where he gave Bannister a warning glance against interference.

There, at last, she looked down upon the ruin of the *Western Star*. In that first, trying moment, she did not lift her head. Wrapped in melancholy, bowed by it, she gazed at the scarred, glass-scattered deck. A moan escaped her tinted lips; then, whispering some passionate phrases to herself, she crossed her elegant arms and gazed into the past.

Hardegon, waiting in anxiety for the next cue, saw her profile against the water. His anxiety grew because he could tell that the look of distress on her face was not too difficult for her to maintain. It was no pretense.

He took Bannister by the arm and drew him back a step. He whispered, "Listen to me, Bannister. You watch yourself! Here's a pair of the right sort. Part of the old owner's family, unless I miss my guess. They're going to buy her!" He tightened his grasp and peered into the warming, little eyes. "Grab it. The first offer. Sign them up, right here and now. I know this crowd." He tapped his skull lightly. "For me—ten per cent!"

"Five!" whispered Bannister quickly. "Five's the best I can do."

"Eight!" whispered Hardegon. "Must have eight. Down and out, you know."

"Split the difference," said Bannister. "That's six and a half."

"Done!"

Bannister advanced. His hands crept together to hide their trembling. Avarice dripped from his mouth like grease from a hot goose. He clutched at his hat again and, faint with longing, whispered to the gentleman, "Wot? Wot's wanted, please?"

The gentleman drew a wallet from his ulster pocket and, handing it in the grand manner to Hardegon, said, "My boy, take what your employer requires. I make no bones about it, as the vulgar say. It is my intention to purchase the *Western Star*, Mr. Bannister. To purchase her, sir, here and now." He drew himself up an inch more and said in a sad tone, "It's a matter of sentiment, my dear sir. Family sentiment that can be of no concern to you."

Hardegon opened the wallet and worked up a bill so that the 100 on its beautiful face appeared.

Mr. Bannister gazed in rapture at the bill. He took a taste of it with his eyes, swallowed the taste, and, without lifting his gaze, asked, "What was you thinking of paying for her, gentleman?"

The gentleman gave a main-boom sweep of his arm. "Mr. Bannister, money is no object! None, sir! We—that is, the family—we are able to indulge in these little sentimentalities, sir." He gave the lady an affectionate glance and took her hand gently into his grasp. "It is my intention—yes! my child, yes!—to have this lovely ruin—for such it is, sir—to have her pulled far beyond the surrounding and bordering lands, far to the bounding main, sir, where once she lived and conquered in her glory. And there, Mr. Bannister, there, where only the gulls may see and mourn for her departed splendor—there she shall burn!" He swept gleaming gloves high over Bannister's upturned face. "Burn! Burn!"

"Burn? Burn?" Mr. Bannister jerked his glance back toward the magic bill. Captain Hardegon, with a fast, sly wink, extended his hand over it and held his fingers out. He meant, "The price is five hundred."

**T**HE old gentlemen struck a tremendous blow at his barrel-like chest. "I said burn, sir, and burn it shall be! Aye! Let her tattered ensign flame! Long has it waved on high! Burn, Mr. Bannister! So that the ashes, sacred to the altars of memory, may settle in peace upon the billows that she loved and ruled in the glory and strength of her youth." He touched his eyes gently and coughed behind the glove to hide his undeniable tears.

In Hardegon's opinion, this was going

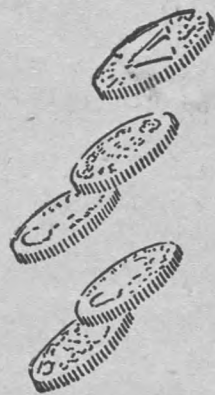


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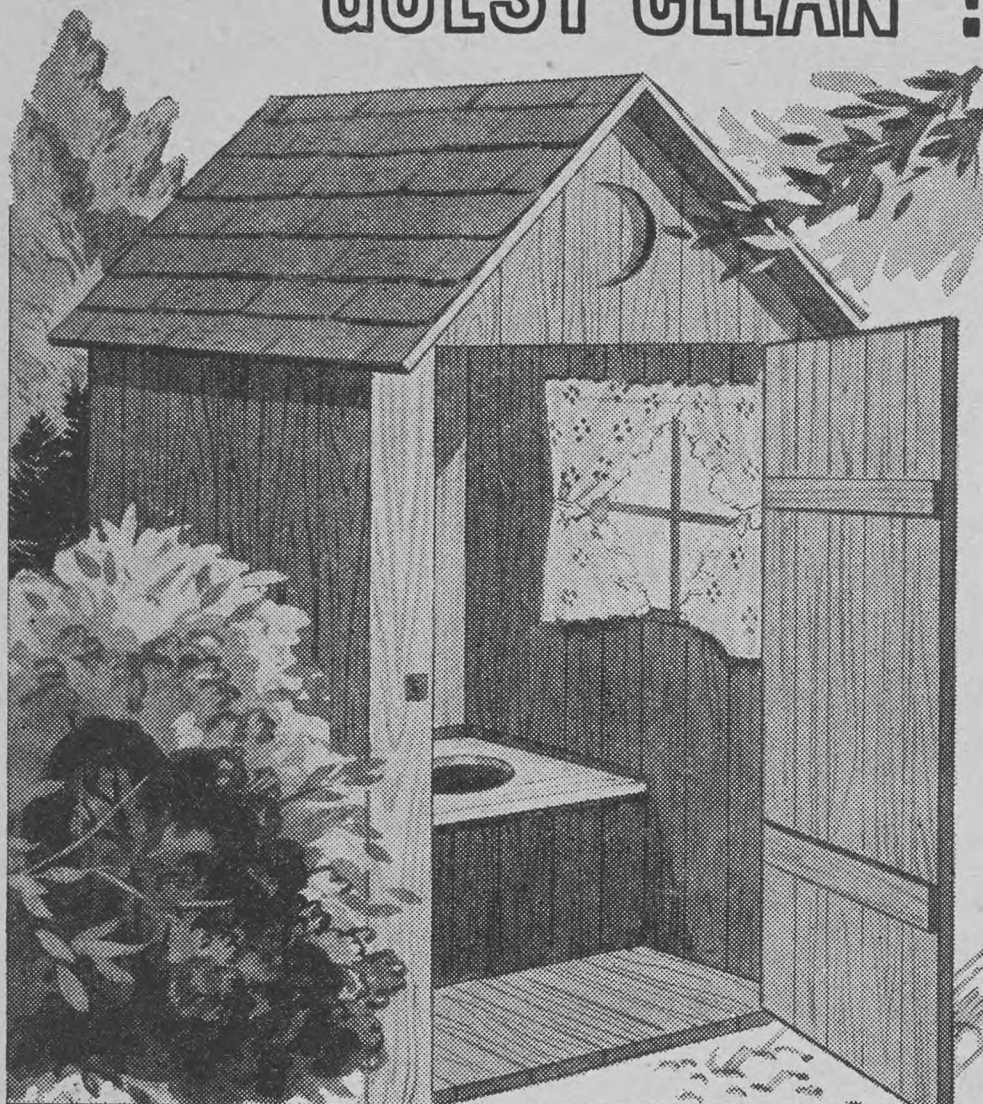
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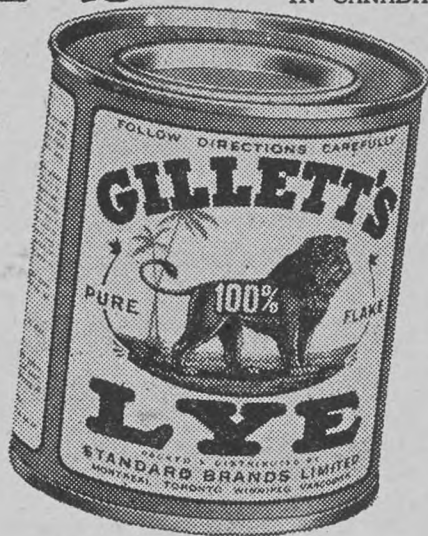
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a little too far. His anxiety increased. But the money had worked its magic on Bannister. He was almost in a frenzy. His claws twitched furiously.

The young lady apparently had a feeling similar to Hardegon's about the eloquence. He saw her close her fingers in warning on the arm that embraced her. She whispered, "No, Uncle! Let the *Western Star* go as she went long ago in happier days. Let her go down this river, pushed by her own sail, and go into the ocean and there, Uncle, let her—let her be—" She halted in charming awkwardness.

"Scuttled?" suggested Hardegon.

"Thank you, sir," she said in a prim fashion.

Bannister could stand it no longer. He said briskly, "Five hundred dollars!"

"Sufficient unto the day is the work thereof!" murmured the old gentleman. "If, Mr. Bannister, you say five hundred—five hundred it shall be. A costly whim, no doubt. Costly. But count it out, young man."

"Five hundred," repeated Hardegon. "American dollars, Mr. Bannister?"

Bannister's heart, which he had never heard from before, almost broke. Oddly enough, he giggled. No doubt, he believed Hardegon was insane to bring up the matter of exchange. He said hastily, "American, of course. The gentleman means American dollars, I'm sure."

The gentleman nodded and said, "For this—this honorarium, Mr. Bannister, let it be our understanding—correct me if I am wrong, young man!—that you will assist us in our sentimental plans. If not—" He looked aloft.

Hardegon winked hard at Bannister.

"Yes!" cried Bannister.

"Sentiment is strong amongst us, Mr. Bannister. Nevertheless—well, you will surely assist us to the extent of a pump to free her from the water that by now must have seeped into her cellar?"

"Yes!" shouted Bannister. He held out a pleading hand to Hardegon, who was thumbing over the bills rather clumsily. Hardegon drew away.

"And the use of any materials that may be necessary? Such as nails, tacks, strings and—er, yes!—sailing cloth? That is, what you call—"

"Canvas!" said Hardegon. He bowed his head over the bills to hide his laughing eyes.

"Spars and sails are there. Such as they are, you have them!" Bannister bustled over to Hardegon and whispered, "Now then! Now then, doryman!"

"And the men we shall engage for this venture," asked the lady. "Have you some workmen that might assist those we may find?"

"Three at five dollars, a day, ma'am."

"Ah, you are kind! Kind, Mr. Bannister." She glanced at him through the veil and then whispered again to the old gentleman, who, turning to Hardegon, asked, "Young man, permit me to ask—can you write?"

"Can I what?" shouted Hardegon.

She gave him a frown and he fell back, having remembered in time that neither Bannister nor old Ambrose could do much more than scrawl their names.

"A plain question, Captain!" shouted Bannister in pitiful anxiety lest one or another of the madmen cheat him at the last moment. "Say yes and that's all there is to it. Oh, the good Lord have mercy when His cold wind blows!"

By this time, a great deal of sweat was pouring off his brow and the cleft in his little chin was quite filled up with the foam of desire. He was, in fact, more than half mad himself. Before he could speak again, Hardegon had begun to write the bargain out on a sheet of paper. All present signed it and witnessed it, and Hardegon thrust the paper into the old gentleman's wallet before Bannister could try to make out the names. Hardegon explained that the document and the ship's papers must be shown at once to the customs and various others.

The gentleman and lady bowed and walked away.

Bannister again stretched out his yearning hands. Hardegon slowly counted the five hundred, bill by bill, and laid them on the hands.

"Now," he said happily, "my commission. For a poor doryman, Mr. Bannister."

Bannister stuffed the bills into his pocket. After he had them all put away, he began pulling them out again, one by

one, until he found a ten-dollar bill. He lingered over it a while, then gave it to Hardegon, saying: "Two per cent, you said. And there's my own commission on your part of the deal. But I'll forgive ye that."

"Thank you," said Hardegon. "I won't be needing your old gobsstick now or your oil clothing, Mr. Bannister. I'll buy me new gear. So I will."

Hardegon pointed to the stranger dory. It was now coming directly toward the *Western Star*. Hardegon said, "The new owners waste no time, Bannister. A businessman all right, I guess."

"Business! Business! Ha! Ha!" Bannister rapped his knuckles against the roll of bills under his patches. "Call it business, if you like, Captain. I call it something else. I merely sell this floating tumbledown—for which I paid nothing, nothing!—for five hundred dollars to a set of madmen. They're as mad as the old owner was. And he shot himself. He did! I heard the shot myself as I come aboard with beef."

**T**HE four old dorymen pulled up to the yacht. They threw hammers and sledges aboard and flung off their jackets, began to clear the deck of fragments of glass and junk. Hardegon heard one of them sing out cheerfully, "Sure, she'll make do!"

Bannister said, "Had their men ready all right. Pretty sure of himself, old codger was."

Hardegon perceived that, quite slowly, the cattle dealer was beginning to suspect that all was not as cozy as he had thought.

Bannister asked, "Where's that dory from, Captain?"

"Lord only knows! From a shipyard?"

"Must be. Must be."

Hardegon began to enjoy himself. He sat there for a long while by old Bannister's side, listening to all sorts of tales about the cattle business and poor profits. He sat there until the *Golden Hind* herself appeared down the river under headsails. A string of dories lay astern. These were loaded with gear and tools and stores.

Hardegon glanced sideways at Bannister who was trying to make out the name of the vessel. "Why," he cried at last, "looks like that *Golden Hind* of Gloucester! Now what in the name of porridge is she coming up to my tumbledown for?"

"Wait and see."

The next dory that came up to the *Western Star* was manned by the Lisbon and old Ambrose. Ambrose had changed into his working clothes. He still wore the handsome yellow gloves. He waved one of them amiably at Bannister and then turned to give the Lisbon a hand in lifting a small anvil to the *Western Star's* deck. The Lisbon was the best blacksmith in the Gloucester fleet. There wasn't a bolt or a shackle on the *Hind* that he hadn't forged himself.

Bannister began in a quavering voice, "Isn't that—say! Ain't he pretty seamanlike all of a sudden—that nice old gentleman?" He paused. Another dory had come alongside. Captain Roades and Nora were in it. She, too, had put on her doryman togs again, but there was no mistaking her for a doryman. She stood to one side while the other dories came up and put over axes and hammers and kegs of nails.

Hardegon took a sly glance at Bannister's face, which had now taken on a saffron hue. Thinking it was about time to gaff the fish, Hardegon said, "Yes, that's the *Golden Hind* and that girl in trousers is the granddaughter of an old friend of yours, Captain Doonan. She's the owner of the *Hind* now. Did you know that, Bannister?"

The wind whistled in Bannister's pipe.

Captain Roades walked down the deck of the *Western Star* and stood there, looking up at Bannister. He gave no greeting to Hardegon. There was a coarse expression hidden under the bland gaze that he fixed on Bannister. Hardegon couldn't tell whether Roades was trying to hide his contempt for a cheater cheated or whether there was another sort of emotion—anger—hidden there.

Roades said, "Bannister!"

"Yes, Captain. Haven't had the pleasure of doing business with you for some time."

"No," replied Roades; and, in a blunt fashion, added, "But you've done a fine stroke of business here today, my friend."



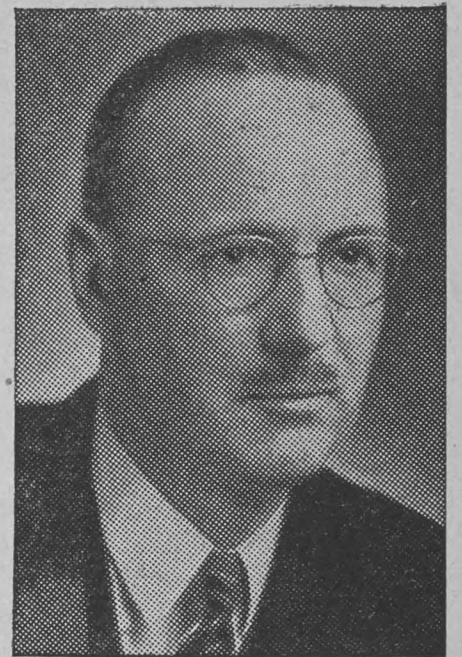
# Satisfactory Living Standards Depend on Foreign Trade

UNDERLYING BASIS IS MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

A. E. Arscott, C. B. E., President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Says  
Balanced Export-Import Trade Necessary When Foreign  
Credit Needs Ended.

INFLATIONARY DANGERS STILL GREAT

Private Capital Investments Possibly over \$3 Billion in Next Few Years.  
General Manager, S. M. Wedd, Shows Bank's Strong Position.



[Photo by Karsh.]

STANLEY M. WEDD

Vice-President and General Manager

## GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The Bank is in a most favourable condition to take a major part in facilitating Canadian trade and enterprise in this period of post-war reconstruction.

In this connection particularly I wish to express my appreciation of the steadfast support of the staff of the Bank throughout the long and trying years of war.

Government departments alone have in their requirements added an almost unbelievable amount of day-to-day routine to every employee and as an example of this I would mention that this year the Family Allowance cheques have increased by about 1,300,000 each month the number of Government items which the banking system has to cash for individuals and forward to central points for redemption.

I wish also at this time to refer again with gratitude to these splendid young men and women of our staff who answered the country's call. In all there were 1,695 of them. We are very proud of them and are seeing to it that as they come back they are being reabsorbed into the staff of the Bank to the best advantage possible. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the relatives of those who will not return.

The total assets of the Bank now aggregate \$1,284,000,000, an increase of \$105,000,000 over those of a year ago. Quick assets total \$1,022,000,000 or about 83% of the Bank's liabilities to the public.

Our balance on deposit with the Bank of Canada and our notes of that Bank amount to \$125,342,000. This is an increase of \$10,277,000 as compared with last year. Notes of and cheques on other banks amount to \$36,252,000.

Our holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have reached a total of \$713,237,000. Of this amount over 50% matures within two years and includes Certificates of Deposit of the Dominion Government amounting to \$278,720,000.

Our Current Loans in Canada show a decrease of \$14,321,000. This is substantially more than accounted for by the lessened requirements of the grain trade.

Deposits by the public have again been increased and stand at \$1,139,550,000, made up of demand deposits of \$512,945,000 and \$626,605,000 bearing interest.

The Bank through its many branches is continuing to extend a great variety of worthwhile services and every consideration is given to the requirements of borrowers and depositors alike.

In the past year earnings have been satisfactory and, as will be noticed from the Directors' Report, are some \$355,000 more than last year. The amount carried forward into the Profit and Loss Account is \$395,000 which is \$148,000 greater than in the previous year.

[Advt.]

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Toronto December 11th, Mr. Allan E. Arscott, C.B.E., President, addressed the meeting as follows:



ALLAN E. ARSCOTT, C.B.E.,  
President

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

According to the Bank's analysis of data from all parts of Canada, industrial production has dropped about one-third during the year owing to termination of most of the war contracts. On the other hand, with preparations for the resumption of full-scale production of civilian goods well advanced in many units it is reasonable to assume that the downward trend is tapering off and an upturn is in prospect.

Looking at the longer term range of the national economy, from information the Bank has been able to gather, possible capital investments during the next four or five years, apart from public works, are conservatively estimated in excess of three billion dollars. These capital investments which cover diversified fields, including home building, farm improvement, manufacturing industry, mining, transportation, utilities, new buildings, furnishings and machinery, will contribute to a high level of employment and a relatively high national income.

The spirit of enterprise is high; business men are ready and anxious to get ahead with post-war trade and production. Money and credit are available for a large investment such as this but

obstacles which retard capital from being put to work will have to be removed. A positive step in this direction would be a further substantial modification of the Excess Profits Tax, which would serve to stimulate investment of capital with relative expansion of employment. Also, there are two other vital requirements: stability in labour conditions and relative stability in prices.

## SAVINGS AND INFLATION

There has been a great deal of discussion on inflation but since it has been materially held in check during the war there is the feeling in some quarters that the threat has been exaggerated and that "it can't happen here." On the contrary, with the large amount of savings accumulated and the shortages that presently exist in supplies, the position as regards inflation is more dangerous than at any time during the war.

It would, of course, be a satisfaction to everyone to be able to obtain at once all the things they have had to do without during the war period but since the savings which have been set aside with that purpose in mind are not immediately expendable because of short supplies, it augurs well for a long period of increased production and employment.

## FOREIGN TRADE

The Canadian economy, to a great degree, has been and will be dependent on export trade. Because of the war all our resources were in demand and the swelling of our exports to unprecedented levels resulted in high domestic prosperity. Now it is our post-war task to seek outlets for our productive capacity so as to maintain a satisfactory standard of living.

The discontinuance of lend-lease and mutual aid does not bring us back to where trading by an exchange of exports and imports on balance can be realized in a normal way. It is clear that, in the first few years of reconstruction, world needs will be very great and assistance in one form or another will be necessary until those countries which suffered so greatly can re-establish themselves to the point where they can carry on under their own momentum. At the same time it must be recognized that in helping these countries to rehabilitate themselves there are counter benefits inasmuch as it enables industry in the countries affording such assistance to operate at high production levels and thereby sustain employment. This arrangement, however, if carried on after the economic justification for it has disappeared, would be an unsound device.

As I have indicated, our foreign trade for a while will be largely a one-way affair but the time will come for a restoration of mutual exchange and when this occurs it will doubtless in some cases require readjustments for labour and management.

## TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICY

Over the past few years we have moved into an era of "fiscal control."

During the first part of the present century the ideal of a small and balanced budget became modified. Increasingly heavy tax structures became common, partly because of the exigencies of war and partly as a result of a widespread acceptance of expenditures on objects deemed to be of social benefit. In 1939, for example, with an estimated national income of about \$4.5 billion, the Dominion budget was in the neighbourhood of half a billion dollars, or slightly over ten per cent. of the national income. However, during the war years the estimated national income has about doubled and even if that level could be maintained a conservative estimate of Dominion Government requirements would seem to be in the neighbourhood of twenty-five per cent. of the national income.

The aggregate of Government tax revenues has increased to the point where it has become a substantial factor in costs, and public disbursements at the same time have become a factor in the level of employment. At such levels taxes can hardly be devised which will not exert an influence upon both the amount and direction of private spending and investment.

It is therefore being advocated in some quarters that in place of attempting to achieve a rigidly balanced budget on an annual basis, the appropriate policy for government would be to aim for balance over some longer term than a fiscal year. This viewpoint contemplates that deficits would be incurred in depressed years while surpluses would be budgeted for in years of relative prosperity.

The whole subject is one which demands much thought and study not only by governments but by all business groups, including both labour and management, who are affected by the impact of taxation.

## STAFF REHABILITATION

I should not wish to conclude these remarks without particular reference to the rehabilitation of our returning men and women from the armed forces, who have served this country and the cause of freedom so nobly. Each member of the Staff on his return finds awaiting him a position at a salary commensurate with that which he would have received in the course of uninterrupted service and promotion and is afforded every assistance to enable him adequately to readjust himself to banking activities. Each one also receives the Bank's cheque for all bonuses declared to the active members of the Staff during his absence. As well, the Bank made contributions to the Pension Fund for all members of the Fund who served in the armed forces so that when they return they have full credit for the time they were away.



# Personal Loans

A LOAN OF \$100, repayable in twelve monthly instalments of \$8.34 costs \$3.25 at branches of this Bank. Other amounts are obtainable on the same scale of cost.

No extras—No service charges.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

"The Bank for You"



## So safe that a child could use it

To find an antiseptic deadly to germs and yet kind and gentle to delicate body tissues was a problem which baffled medical science for two generations. This problem was solved by the modern antiseptic 'Dettol' which, though

several times more deadly to germs than pure carbolic acid, is gentle and kind to tender human tissue. It is entirely non-poisonous and so safe that a child could use it. 'Dettol' neither stings nor stains.

G.7a

Frequently subscribers forget to sign their orders, or leave off the address and we must wait for a complaint before we can place the name on our subscription list. Address all mail carefully.

Bannister at once became more cheerful. "I have, indeed!"

Roades said, "You wouldn't be thinking of giving back the *Hind* any of that money you stole from us, would you?"

"A speculation's a speculation!" cried Bannister. "You lost Doonan's money fair and I lost mine fair!"

"You're a dirty liar, Bannister!" said Roades. Such a fierce hatred came into his eyes that Bannister fell back a step. Roades went on, "Anyway, you've sold the *Western Star*?"

"I did."

"You know now that you sold her to Nora Doonan?"

Bannister shook visibly. He tried to speak, but failed to push the words out.

"Keel and all?" asked Roades.

"Keel?" shouted Bannister, his tongue clacking again. "Yes! Keel and all! What's it to you, Captain? What you staring at?"

"I just wanted you to know," said Roades, with a hotter mixture of scorn and anger in his voice, "that the keel's been sold to a party in Boston for fifteen thousand dollars."

Bannister stiffened, then began to sway. He struggled for his balance. He capered slowly and fought within him against the image of fifteen thousand dollars gone. He lifted his claws and ran with a hopping step toward Hardeggon. He screeched and struck. Hardeggon flung up his hands to keep them from breaking Bannister in two. The blow fell on Hardeggon's mouth. Blood started. Bannister clawed furiously and screamed, "Old gobstick, eh? Yankee swine!" Hardeggon stepped away. Mr. Bannister fell at his feet. He had fainted.

Despite the poor quality of the man who had struck him, the blow had angered Hardeggon. He didn't like the taste of his own blood, no more than any man. His disgust for Bannister became part of his hatred for Roades and Atkins. He saw clearly enough that his first victory by Nora and the *Hind* had been a grave blow to them. He might have been satisfied with the scorn that he put into his glance. However, Roades' own anger led him to say something that Hardeggon couldn't take quietly.

Having seen Bannister's blow and heard his words, Roades said in a sneering voice, "So you're the broth of a boy who kept the mighty secret all the time?"

Hardeggon wiped the blood from his lips. He spoke quite calmly at first. He said, "Yes, I helped her a little." To his fury, his memory then added the image of Roades sneaking off Parran's vessel at Gloucester. This made him let go altogether. He stepped over Bannister's body, his fists swinging clear. "This will be bad news for Parran. The fox! I wonder which one of you bootlickers will have to tell him?"

Captain Roades also took a step forward. Then he halted, his teeth pressed down on his lip. The moment that he halted, Hardeggon knew, beyond all question, that Roades was no longer his own master. He could take an insult, could swallow it in the very presence of his own men.

Roades swung on his heel and came face to face with Nora. Her face had lost so much of its color that her pallor showed beneath the rich wind-tan. Her eyes were hot.

Roades tried to step by her. She held out a sheaf of papers to him. "From the customs," she said.

He took it and went on without a word.

It was left to Billy Atkins to express the thought that was in his mind, and in Roades', and would be in Parran's when the news came to him. He spat toward Bannister and said, "Well, it ain't insured—that hulk. Can't be. And how will she get it to Gloucester?"

Hardeggon turned on his heel.

DESPITE the frightening implications in old Ambrose's discreet warning, Nora could not believe that Captain Roades had deceived her purposely in his account of Corkery's death. Nor could she accept, even in the slightest degree, his hint that Roades had some secret reason for not killing fish. As for Roades' sullen attitude toward Hardeggon, she easily explained it by laying it to Roades' jealousy. She had kept a great secret from him, had shared it with another man, one who had meant much to her before Roades came to

Gloucester. It was only natural that he should resent this.

Nevertheless, she knew her duty. It was to follow Ambrose's advice to thresh it out with the Lisbon. With that duty in mind, she came back to the *Western Star* early the next morning after a long sleep at the tavern.

She looked down on a scene that cheered her. An extraordinary amount of work had gone forward on the vessel. The *Hind*'s people had stayed on the job most of the night. They had labored by the light of the *Hind*'s old-fashioned torches and under electric lamps borrowed from American contractors at the naval base beyond the bay. Hardeggon had found two able shipwrights, in addition to Bannister's three men. More than that, four capable workmen, on furlough from the Irish Regiment, had heard the uproarious story of the cheater cheated, and they had turned to work on the *Star* for the pleasure of it. The work of setting up some sort of jury-rig thus went forward speedily. The stepping of the foremast would take place that morning, as soon as the stays were ready.

As for Bannister, he had actually taken the defeat so badly that he had to go to a hospital near Yarmouth. At first, bulletins of the most optimistic nature had been telephoned to Shelburne. However, he soon took a turn for the better.

Captain Hardeggon came through the stockyard. He greeted her with, "Port's closed for at least two days. Maybe more. Maybe less." He told her that the eastward passage of a convoy, together with the torpedoing of an American destroyer not far from Halifax, had compelled the navies to shut up all the Nova Scotian ports. Even Gloucester had been closed by the Coast Guard.

This was irksome, because it kept the *Hind* away from the fisheries for another spell. Yet Nora's cheerful mood made her see something good even in this unforeseen delay.

She said to Dan, "Ask the Lisbon, to come up here, will you? I've something to say to him."

He nodded and went aboard the *Western Star*. She saw him call out to the Lisbon, who was peering into his forge, about to begin the splicing of a wire cable.

The Lisbon came up the ladder and stood by her side. This man's name was Terrio. He was about middle age and he had the doryman's bend in his massive shoulders. Nora thought, at first, that this unexpected labor had set him back; for he seemed careworn. His black hair had long been touched by grey. Indeed, she could hardly remember the time when his hair had been really black. Yet she was sure that he had aged even more in the few days of their voyage. She soon found out why this was so.

The Lisbon spoke happily about the work on the *Star* and assured her that Ambrose would bring the vessel safely to Gloucester.

Remembering Ambrose's declaration that the Lisbon was devoted to her, she gave up the devious approach that she had planned during the night and said, "Terry, the *Western Star* and her hull will not be enough for us. We must take home fifteen thousand dollars' worth of fish, too. Or we'll lose the *Hind* to Parran, after all."

He made no answer. His black eyes searched her eyes deeply. He shook his head gravely.

She asked, "Has Ambrose told you that I wish you to speak frankly to me?"

"He told me you are in trouble, Miss Nora. I know that, anyway." He then began a solemn consideration of his words. He wasn't a fast thinker in English. He was called "the Lisbon" because he had been born in Portugal and had come to the Banks with the Portuguese fleet when a boy. He had never ceased to fish, had never stopped talking and thinking as a Portuguese. He had to turn his thoughts out of Portuguese into English. At last, he said, "Cap'n Nora, you dress like a man aboard her and in hard work at home. You fight like a man for your vessel. You talk like one. Yet you are a woman. A young girl. So I must say, what say? Will I talk to you like I talk to a man?"

"For heaven's sake, do!"

He faced her in direct fashion then and in a harder tone said, "All right! What you mean, Miss Nora, by talking



to me about full pens and need of money? I am only your doryman."

She also roughened her manner. She tried to break down his traditional deference to an owner by saying, "How can we kill fish if you are going to disobey orders aboard the *Hind* and let dories go over as you let the Corkerys go? Tell me that, Terry!"

She failed to ruffle him. He was obviously ready for this manoeuvre. His answer came calmly from his lips, yet she saw that the corners of his mouth had whitened, that the dark, ocean-stained cheeks had grown even darker. "It is a lie, Cap'n Nora! Terry never makes a mistake. Terry never leaves the deck until relief. Terry never lets a dory go over when captain's order is 'no!'"

Without further urging from her, he gave her his version of the death of Corkery. Captain Roades, he said, had taken the helm himself, had sent him below to turn in. The Corkerys had not suggested the setting of the mark-buoy. Roades himself had ordered it against their wishes. It was not true that the Corkerys had gone unbidden to save the buoy. They had been forced to put the dory over by Roades. And in weather when even the bravest and the best could hardly keep afloat, not to mention fishing up a buoy. Worse than that, the mark-buoy which was supposed to keep track of the cod, had been so poorly rigged that it had lost its anchor. It marked nothing.

Listening to his passionate and proud defense of his skill, Nora again passed into that unbearable state of apprehension and despair. Here, with those honest eyes beseeching her belief, she could not help recalling the display by Captain Roades on that night, not so long ago, when the *Hind* had returned empty. His frantic words echoed in her mind: "You damned Lisbon, you are on watch and you let a dory out of the nest without sending for me? An old man like you?" Now she knew, in her secret heart, which man was damned and which was not. Yet all her nature fought against that knowledge.

**T**HE Lisbon finished his story and waited her judgment, just as Roades had awaited it in her shop a few nights before. She grew weak in heart and body, even half closed her eyes as if that might shut out her understanding. It did not. An image, that she had once thought unforgettable, rose in her memory for the last time: a blond, Viking-like captain, steering the *Hind* to the Doonan wharf three years ago, and shouting strange Miquelon oaths and praises at sails and men. The skipper of the *Hind* had come home by rail because of sickness; and this strange doryman, whom she had never looked at twice, had become captain for a voyage, and had remained so because of her grandfather's admiration for him. And because of hers. That was Jack Roades.

She opened her eyes and said, "Terry, nobody can ever doubt your goodness and your skill. I never did! I spoke that way in order to make you talk freely."

"I have told you, Cap'n Nora."

She took a step nearer and said, "Then tell me more, Terry. What is there between Captain Roades and Captain Parran? And Atkins? He is in it, too. On my own vessel, the first day out, I heard Atkins speak in a strange way to Captain Roades. And you know I wouldn't trust Parran as far as I could heave your anvil there. Tell me, what's Parran got on Jack Roades?"

He replied without hesitation. "There be two answers to what you ask. The answers, Cap'n Nora, are always the same. First: money. Second: woman."

"We all know this. Parran—he gives money to Roades all the time. For rum. For clothes. You know that there is not much money all this time on the *Hind*. Roades—he cannot pay Parran back. So! He must pay him back some way. Some time."

"And that will be when and how Parran says."

"That is right. Bear this in mind, Cap'n Nora; Parran makes big money. Thirty, forty thousand every year. He kills baby fish for it, cleans up everything for it. He is hard for more money.

The *Hind*—she is the only vessel that he can get. She is worth a hundred thousand dollars to him. And more. He will do anything to get her. All Gloucester knows. You know."

"And the woman?"

His genial mouth became grim again at this question. He had no wish to speak of such things to a girl. He took his eyes away from her. By this change, she instinctively realized that the men of the *Hind* had watched her carrying on with Roades. They had been told of her engagement to him and this man, at least, had been saddened by it.

She repeated her question and added, "Speak freely, Terry. Speak your piece. I haven't been knocking around these vessels all my life for nothing!"

"The woman? Miss Nora, to us woman spells money. And money spells woman. Without money—no woman. Without woman—no money. Why fish?" He caught himself up quickly and said in a lower tone, "For myself, Miss Nora, I have my fun at home. You see, I speak to you like a man."

"Many strange things I've heard of them ashore. Parran, Atkins, and your captain. They were friends—good friends—before the captain comes to Gloucester that time. Now, there was a woman in Yarmouth. A beautiful woman. Off the Big Miquelon. First she is the captain's woman. Then Parran—he buy her. With his money. His dragger money. Then he give

her back to Roades. Like that. Big shot. Then, Miss Nora, they both have her."

"You mean they shared a woman? Is that what you are trying to say?"

**H**E shook his head in bewilderment. "She shared them. The *Hind* goes out from Yarmouth. Woman goes to Boston. Doubleloon come in there and go out again. Woman comes back to Yarmouth and the *Hind* comes in there for bait. Stays too long." He fumbled over the wooden words and whispered swifter ones in Portuguese. Then he looked at her in a strange, fierce way and said, "Now comes death!"

"Ah!"

"Who knows? Who can tell? One night in Yarmouth, they find her. The shore patrol." He swept his hand upward in a short, jerky motion. "A knife! who knows what knife? Even Corkery is not sure and he was ashore. John, I mean. Is it a knife with a white bone handle? I did not know."

"When was this?"

"Last summer. June, maybe."

She stifled her outcry.

He said, "This I do know: each man has killed before now. On the Banks, on Miquelon, and 'longshore. One way or the other. I know this, too. Cap'n Nora. Ambrose knows it. The captain—he is Parran's little dog."

The Lisbon was well aware of the devastation he had wrought within her. Her wretched mouth and faded cheeks told him. He turned toward the *Western Star*. Already she had risen far out of the Roseway slough. The hose-pipe still spewed a flow of black bilge over the side. Even while he and Nora watched, the stream grew less.

The Lisbon sang out to the man at the pump, "How that bilge now, chum?"

The engine-man looked up cheerfully and replied, "Tis mostly rainwater, Terry. Not much stink to it, neither. Be clear in an hour or so more."

The Lisbon faced Nora again. He said, "An old man's advice, Miss Nora? You take it? Yes?"

"Yes!"

"Then say nothing. Keep hold of yourself. Do not let your captain out of your sight. Keep him in his place. Watch him! Maybe I am wrong. If I am right—he will do wrong again. Sail on the *Hind*, Cap'n Nora. Not on *Western Star*."

"I've already promised Ambrose that I'd stay on the *Hind*. I see now that I must do so."

Nora knew of old the beauty that illuminates the faces of the Portuguese when a gentle thought moves their hearts. She saw that affection in the Lisbon now. It cut through her despair and sadness, a sweet light in the dark.

(To be continued)



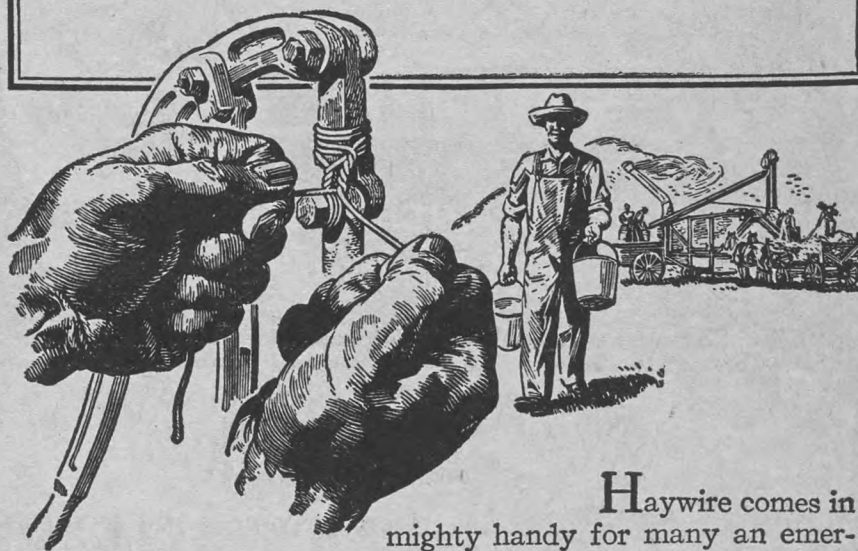
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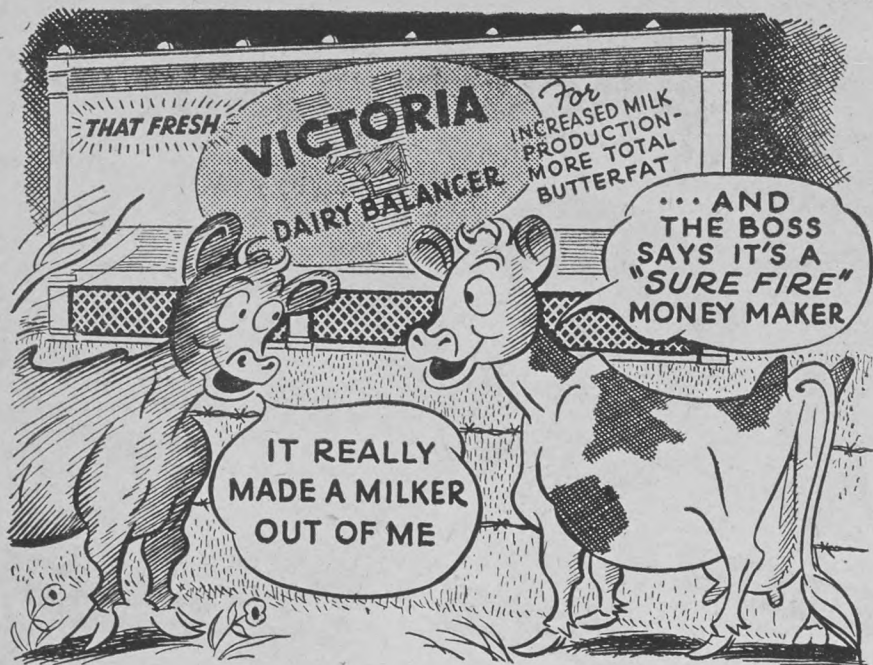
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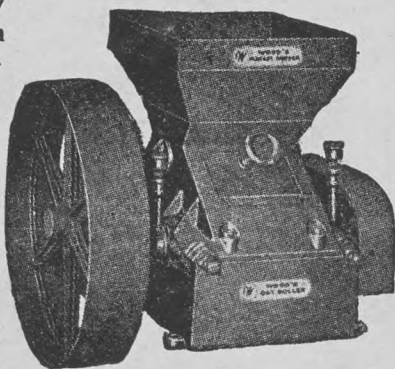
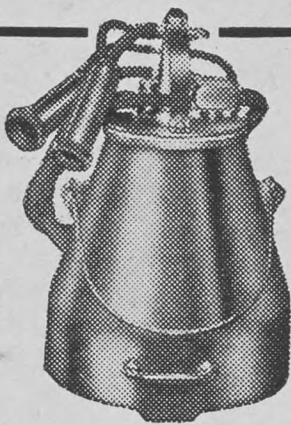
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## THE AFTERMATH OF WAR

Continued from page 13

over the name of the Minister of Agriculture, which contained these statements: "Hold the British market with top quality bacon, regular supplies of bacon, a large volume of bacon—produce Grade A hogs, produce them regularly, produce as many as possible."

It is estimated that poultry production in 1946 can probably be maintained at the 1945 level, but that the production of eggs will probably be midway between the record 1945 production of 395 million dozen and the 1944 figure of 361 million dozen. The expected egg production will be approximately sufficient to fill the 1946 contract for eggs with the British Ministry of Food, which calls for a maximum of 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs, and 1,087,000 cases (5,000 long tons) of dried eggs.

### A Difficult Dairy Outlook

WITH respect to dairy products it seemed clear at the conference that Canada can scarcely expect to have ample quantities of both cheese and butter in 1946. To produce the 305 million pounds of butter required for a seven ounce ration in this country plus about five million pounds of export, is impossible, if, at the same time, Canada is to produce 180 million pounds of cheese, of which 125 million pounds will be exported on the British contract, which will end March 31, 1947. It also seems probable that markets can be found for all the concentrated milk products that are likely to be produced in Canada in 1946.

The recent reduction in the Canadian butter ration arose from the fact that at the time of the Conference, the supply of creamery butter in Canada was barely sufficient for two months, while consumption between December 1 and April 30 would be nearly 82 million pounds. Last year the amount manufactured during this period was less than 70 million pounds. A tight butter situation was inevitable.

Emergence from wartime controls will be difficult in the dairying industry. During the war period and up to November 30, 1945, total subsidies paid out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture had amounted to \$258,209,035. Subsidies relating to dairying have been heavy, including \$67,965,275 as subsidy on butterfat used for creamery butter (about half received in western Canada), \$22,296,916 for fluid milk; \$3,874,681 on milk used for concentration purposes; and \$8,970,683 on milk for cheddar cheese making. Also involved, since dairy cattle require large quantities of feed, were \$57,963,855 freight assistance on western-feed grain, and the feed wheat subsidy amounted to \$17,469,678. Dominion premiums on high scoring cheese amounted to \$9,388,735, while subsidies to cheese factories and cold storage warehouses totalled \$1,164,500.

The production of fruit, honey and maple products was very much below normal in 1945, and in anticipation of a return to normal production of these products, the 1946 figures show relatively high percentage increases over 1945. A less promising prospect faces the 400 or more growers of vegetable seed in British Columbia, who have, during the war years, developed a flourishing new industry, only to find that at the conclusion of the war, immediate market prospects are not bright, and that a difficult year or two is ahead of them until they are able to establish themselves a little more solidly and adjust themselves to postwar conditions. As a result, all Canadian producers of vegetable seeds are strongly advised "to produce only those quantities, kinds and varieties of seeds for which definite contracts can be obtained."

### Trade Restrictions Must Go

THE Minister of Agriculture announced that he and the Minister of Trade and Commerce would be leaving for Britain as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Conference, and would there determine the prospects for fu-

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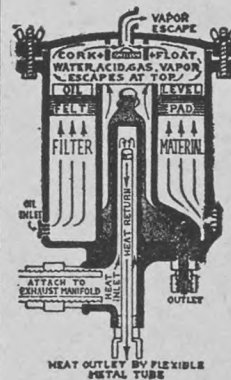
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ture markets and present needs for Canadian agricultural products. During the closing session of the Conference the Honorable Mr. Gardiner referred to what he described as "the impossible situation existing on this continent in relation to the production and distribution of farm products." Wartime restrictions on international trade have in many cases "been frozen for the time being by the fact that our exchanges have maintained artificial war relationships, together with varying price levels, which renders trade absolutely impossible."

"The future of agriculture requires that all these restrictions and artificial levels be removed or rearranged at the earliest possible date," said the Minister.



## A GIRL MUST CHOOSE

Continued from page 7

began to carry her across the mud. She struggled a little in his arms, and he said jokingly, "Be still, or I'll drop you."

She laughed softly and lay very still against him. There was a warm, sweet cleanness about her that seemed to become a part of him. He thought it would be nice to go on like this forever and he recalled the judge's words and was grateful for them. Then he remembered Matt Yager and that it was a girl's right to choose her man. A tightness settled around his heart.

Away from the mud, he put her down gently. Her face was very sober, he noticed, and she didn't say anything.

He led her through the gap and to the shale ledge that overlooked The Valley. They stood for a time, finding no words to say as they drank in the beauty of the scene spread below.

"This is what I wanted to show you," he said.

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August 20, 1945 FRANK M. BARGE

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She was looking at him now, her eyes questioning. "Why?" she asked. "I've seen it before."

"In the moonlight?"  
"No."

She stepped toward the edge of the cliff. He pulled her back quickly, knowing the danger of standing too near the crumbling edge.

"It's different in the moonlight," he said. "My grandpop and me used to come up here on moonlight nights. All the Freemans have come up here on moonlight nights—to look."

Her hand lay in his, warm and soft. "What are you wantin' to tell me, Tommy?"

NOW he knew was the time to talk, and with the knowledge came a nervousness and an awkwardness that made it impossible for him to think his way through clearly.

He said, "In town today, Judge Ike told me about you and Matt Yager goin' to the dance."

She drew her hand from his. "Matt's finished his work in the timber country. He says he's tired of running around. He wants to settle down—for good."

Tommy thrust his hands into his pockets. He felt empty and cold inside. "I've always thought of you as my girl, Mary Ann."

A teasing smile crossed her face. "Maybe you've been taking too much for granted, Tommy. You haven't been to see me for—"

A sound in the trees behind them stopped her. They faced about quickly.

A white horse with a dark, shadowy rider came into the moonlight. A cigarette glowed under the broad brim of the rider's hat. The horse came to a stop with an upward lift of his head, and the cigarette streaked through the air and landed with a little shower of sparks on the shale.

"Howdy," the rider said in lazy drawl. "Hello, Matt," Mary Ann returned in a tight voice.

Tommy felt his hands turn to fists in his pockets.

Matt Yager swung to the ground and approached, leading the white horse. He tipped back his hat, and the moon flooded his handsome face. He kicked a stone with the toe of his big foot, and it went rattling over the cliff.

"Heard your fiddle music, Freeman, so I rode over to Tate's to see what was goin' on. Mary Ann's pa said you'd likely be out here some place."

"Tommy wanted to show me The Valley in the moonlight," Mary Ann said in a muffled voice.

Matt took a step toward the cliff. "Kind of dreary lookin', ain't it?" he said carelessly.

He took another step. Tommy watched him and felt his heart hammering at his ribs. He was remembering the crumbling edge of the cliff and knowing that Matt Yager was walking toward a certain death.

"I'll let him go," he told himself. Then he remembered it was right for a girl to choose her man. Aloud he said, "Be careful, Matt. That cliff's dangerous."

Chunks of shale went rattling over the ledge, and Matt hastily backed up a couple of steps.

The palms of Tommy's hands were sticky, and his head rang from the wild rush of blood through it. "It's all washed out underneath," he added huskily.

MATT leaped to his horse's back, reached down and lifted Mary Ann to the saddle in front of him. "I'll take her back home," he said laughingly. "That'll save you goin' out of your way."

Mary Ann made no move to leave the saddle.

A deep rage shook Tommy. He stepped toward the white horse. "I should have let you walk over the cliff," he said between his teeth.

"Let's go, Matt," Mary Ann said quickly.

They rode away and disappeared among the trees.

Tommy stood there a long time without moving. His anger left him and he was filled with loss. In these days, he thought bitterly, a girl had a right to choose her man. He had told the judge this. He believed it himself. Mary Ann had chosen.

He walked slowly back to The Valley,



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LACK of exercise, dry feed, no succulent pasture—this time of year cows tend to develop clogged systems. A cow off feed cuts milk checks.

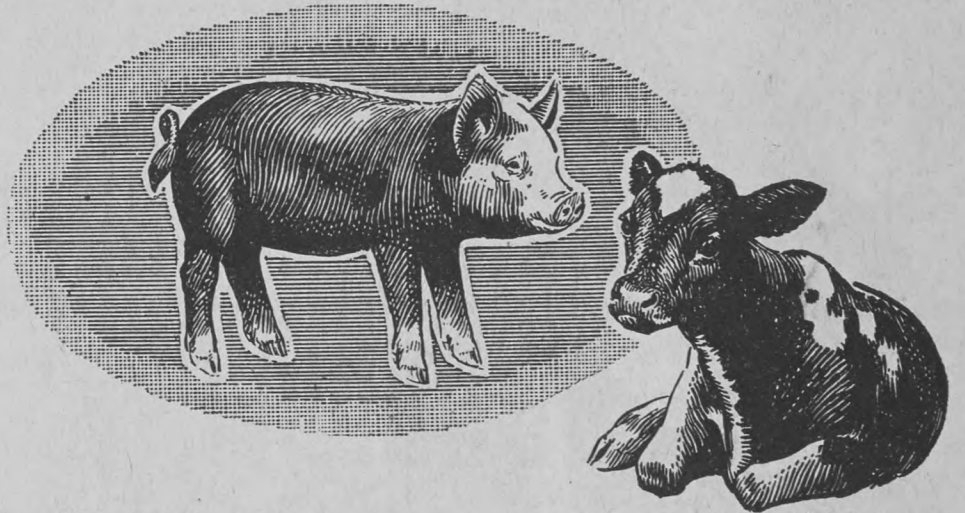
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his big shoulders sagging, his heart as cold as the stones in the hills. He didn't bother to light the lamp or undress. He stared up at the blackness above him, seeing Mary Ann with her flaming hair in his mind's eye and remembering the touch of her hand.

There was no sleep for him, and he sat on the side of his bed, his face in his hands. The old clock in the front room boomed twelve. He thought again of Mary Ann, and as if in a dream, he

heard her voice crying, "Tommy, Tommy!"

He sat up straight and listened. It came again, and he knew she was out in the front yard.

He hurried outside and saw her standing in the moonlight with his fiddle under her arm. Seeing the fiddle gave him a start. He'd forgotten all about it.

"Tommy," she said, "I thought I'd better bring your fiddle tonight. I was afraid—you might worry about it."





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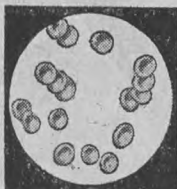
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**TABLETS**

They moved toward each other. When he took the fiddle, their hands touched. "You shouldn't of bothered with it tonight," he said awkwardly.

"I wanted to," she told him.

"Why?"

"Tommy," she said breathlessly, "you had something to tell me."

Above the wild beating of his heart, he heard the pounding of a horse's running feet.

"Someone's coming," Mary Ann said, and this time she moved close against him.

He put his free arm about her, and they stood facing the road in silence. The hoofbeats grew nearer, and Matt Yager came around the bend in the road, riding straight up to them.

"Freeman, I came by to tell you to leave my girl alone." Then he saw the girl, and added savagely, "Mary Ann, what are you doin' here?"

"I brought back Tommy's fiddle," Mary Ann said faintly.

"I'll take you back home again," Matt said.

"I was just going to do that," Tommy cut in.

"I don't need anyone to take me home," Mary Ann said in a frightened voice. "You go on, Matt. Tommy, you go back to bed. I don't want anyone to take me home. I like to walk alone in the moonlight. I—" Her voice broke.

Mary Ann was afraid. Terribly afraid, and Tommy suddenly realized why. She was afraid that he and Matt Yager would fight over her, and she didn't want that because she knew a fight between them would be a horrible thing. It would be without rules, savage, brutal and bloody. A fight to the finish.

Tommy knew now that she had gone with Matt without protest because she didn't want them to fight on the crumbling shale cliff. And now she was doing her utmost to keep them from fighting here in front of the old house. He felt as if a great weight had been lifted from his shoulders. Mary Ann's going with Matt Yager was no indication of her final choice between them. He was sure of that now.

He said quietly, "One of us will take you home, Mary Ann. A girl must make up her mind which."

"Unless someone helps her make up her mind," Matt Yager put in with a little mirthless laugh.

HE slid from the white horse and stood on his widespread legs. His shadow lay back of him, broad and long and black. The white horse lifted his head and snorted.

Tommy Freeman turned and walked to the front porch of the old house. Carefully he laid the fiddle on the porch. When he turned back toward Matt Yager, his fists were balled, every muscle tense.

Matt stepped forward eagerly, his long arms swinging loosely. "One of us will take you home, Mary Ann," he said.

Then Mary Ann ran between them, her hair flying in the quickness of her movements.

"A girl don't need any help in making up her mind!" she cried.

She faced Matt Yager, her slim body erect, defiance in every line of her loveliness. "Get on your horse, Matt! Go away—and never come back! Never!"

Matt Yager came to a dead stop. Tommy could hear his quick intake of breath. For a moment, or a thousand years, Matt stood there like a man dazed by unexpectedly meeting something beyond his strength of mind or body. Then he turned slowly, lifelessly. He climbed clumsily into the saddle, and the white horse skittered in a little circle.

"I reckon you mean that, Mary Ann," he said tonelessly.

"I mean it!" she said. "Nothing can change it!"

Matt Yager's shoulders slumped. He turned his horse and rode away without a backward glance.

And Tommy felt Mary Ann sway against him, her hair falling like cool silk against his chin and neck. And looking over her gleaming head toward the silvery beauty of The Valley, he knew it was right that a girl should choose her man, that it was right that a man should have the woman he loved only through her own free will.



### The Art of Living

To touch the cup with eager lips and taste—not drain it;  
To woo and tempt and court a bliss—and not attain it;  
To fondle and caress a joy—yet hold it lightly,  
Lest it become necessity and cling too tightly.  
To watch the sun set in the West without regretting;  
To hail its advent in the East—the night forgetting;  
To smother care in happiness and grief in laughter;  
To hold the present close—not questioning hereafter;  
To have enough to share—to know the joy of giving;  
To thrill with all the sweets of life—is living.

—Anonymous.

### It Is Enough

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

Now we can see but a part of this wintered land  
For the snow has claimed the rest and the fences run  
Grey upon white, with only the post tops showing  
And of all the cross-strung wires only the highest one.  
Fodder is mixed with snow and the wood-pile shortens,  
Drifts are piled high and close against wall and pane;  
Only the rough log walls are a smudge on paleness  
And the roofs and the bare bush tops like a dried brown stain.  
But it is enough for mind and heart to cherish  
When the days are far and dark and the nights are long;  
In love there are words which are best not fully spoken  
And the lips may be full-possessed by a half-known song.

### Field Home Economists

WHEN a farmer has a problem with seed grain, machinery or livestock he is apt to seek out the advice of the nearest district agriculturist. He goes to the man versed in the science of agriculture, much as he would to the veterinarian about a sick animal or to a medical man about some health matter concerning some member of his family. He realizes that the specialist may not have all the answers but that he can likely give him some assistance or perhaps put him in touch with further sources of information.

When a homemaker wants advice on some problem of canning, home furnishing, clothing or nutrition she sits herself down and writes a letter to the department of government or university that houses the extension service of the province and requests the answer be sent to her or that a graduate in Home Economics come and give it to a group of local women who are interested. Many times she does not have to ask for the service, it comes to her unasked and frequently courses and lectures are offered on subjects, which the homemaker may not yet have got round to thinking of as her special problems.

Extension teaching in agriculture and homemaking has become an accepted and welcomed practice in Canada and the United States. It has remained for each province to work out its own system and methods and to give special titles to their staff of workers. The work may stem out from a separate branch of the province's department of agriculture or from the university. But in almost every instance there is a close relation between the teaching of agriculture and of homemaking, with of course, agriculture well out in the lead both in numbers of workers, their accessibility and the amount of money provided for their maintenance in the province's annual budget. There is now, in each of the prairie provinces a director or supervisor of women's work. They have moved gradually but steadily away from the position of being organizers alone of Women's Institutes but are regarded as a matter of policy to serve all types of women's organizations though they may still hold a special place of interest for the W.I.

Alberta having dropped its branch of women's extension work for a period, revived it a few years ago and has now struck out new trails. It is the first province in the Dominion to establish district Home Economists. The work was pioneered in 1943 by Miss Esther Anderson at Stettler. She is now on the teaching staff of Vermilion School of Agriculture. It is hoped eventually to blanket the province with this type of service. There are five workers in the field: Miss Norma J. Hogg, stationed at Calgary, Miss LaPrile Low at Lethbridge, each of whom are nearing the end of their second year, having been appointed

## Alberta leads the way in placing women extension workers in country districts

By AMY J. ROE

in May, 1944. Miss Beatrice Anderson is at Red Deer, Miss Rose Faryna at Willingdon and Miss Priscilla Mewha at Stettler. Their work is supplemented by specialists such as Miss B. Joyce Lewis in Nutrition and Miss Margaret Fraser in Girls' Clubs, who will work out from the central office in Edmonton. During summer months the services of some 10 or 12 members of the teaching staffs of schools of agriculture, will be available for more intensive study courses. The direction of programs is under Mrs. Vera G. Macdonald, supervisor of Women's Extension Work.

"The best work can be done by resident workers. Our Home Economists take the 'whole home' approach. Their work is generalized as a farm woman's has to be. They work directly with farm people, who get to know and have confidence in them. We hope to make home visits an important part of the work but as yet we can not do that due to lack of cars," explained Mr. R. M. Putnam, Director of Extension Work. "Even though the work is confined to a district, the areas are large and fully 40 per cent of a worker's time is spent in travelling."

During the month of November last I visited Mrs. Macdonald in her office in Edmonton and two of the district workers; Miss Hogg and Miss Low. An outstanding feature of their program is Homemaker's Clinics. These may last from one to three days. They require considerable organization ahead of time. The group requesting the clinic may be a United Farm Women of Alberta or Women's Institute local, a Red Cross or church group of women, a business girls', university, women's or community club. The program is centered around some theme such as home furnishing at which the women may be shown how to make a slip cover for a chair or upholstering; cleaning ideas with a demonstration of a rug shampoo or stain remover. In the fall before the season of bazaars gift ideas are popular and in great demand as a device to raise club funds. The community provides materials, necessary sewing machines, irons and ironing boards or any other pieces of equipment needed. The meetings are held in school, church or community hall.

Mrs. Macdonald pointed out that there is at present a strong interest among women in buymanship. Some of the clinics have this as their central theme dealing with points in buying clothing, household linens, furnishings or equipment and their care. Workers going into the Peace River area found a decided interest in home planning and building. Sometimes local builders came to the women's meetings and plied the lecturer with questions as to the placing of windows, kitchen cabinets and other matters on which they appeared to feel that they were not sufficiently up to date. Many wanted to know about wall finishes, particularly the new types of plaster.

Norma Hogg stationed in Calgary and working out from the centre finds much to keep her busy. In addition to holding 10 homemaker's clinics so far this year she has spent from six weeks to two months at the Horticultural Station at Brooks testing many varieties of corn, tomatoes, peas, green peppers, beans, wild and cultivated fruit; the results of which tests have been made public by Mr. Hargrave, superintendent of the station. Both Miss Hogg and Miss Low take part in Field Days organized by the district agriculturist and the agricultural service boards. While the men are busy demonstrating tractors, tillers and other intricate machines to farmers, the Home Economist workers give talks to the women folk inside the farm house or out, depending upon the weather.

The demonstrations given are carried out with equipment such as the farm woman herself

possesses and under conditions that would likely prevail in the average home. Sometimes local committees, not fully appreciating the service they are getting, fall down on preparations beforehand and so valuable time is lost in last-moment assembling of materials and equipment. It seems to take time for the value of such services to be appreciated. Trained workers coming without expense to a community have a right to be regarded highly and not merely as "an item of entertainment" to help fill out an afternoon or evening program of a women's club. The average attendance at a Homemaker's Clinic may run from 15 to 40 with an enrolment running from two to 100 women. Many have to be educated to the value of the clinic idea as some may come from a sense of curiosity and may not always remain to learn. Some choose what they want from the clinic program and omit the balance. Others stay for the full course.

Besides the clinics there are many individual meetings and single talks chiefly on handicrafts and stencilling. There are meetings with special groups such as school boards and parents. School lunches have been an important part of the program and the largest item in nutrition teaching. The forming and supervision of girls' clubs in foods and clothing is a matter of great interest to the District Home Economists in Alberta. They give much direct assistance. One difficulty is finding enough club leaders. Miss Low reported six new girls' clubs formed in her district to date this fall. At Carmangay, a girls' club raised funds by means of a tea and then bought a sewing machine, made curtains for their club room in the school and started in to paint and remodel the room. This group of girls is especially interested in the subject of how to be well dressed and well groomed.

The appointment of Miss B. Joyce Lewis as Nutritionist to the Extension Service of Alberta Department of Agriculture, during the past year is of special interest. She is a graduate in Home Economics of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., took her M.A. degree at Teacher's College, Columbia, and has worked as dietitian at hospitals in Hartford, Connecticut, and Barrington, Massachusetts. At the time of my visit she was busy working on a program for the coming year, which is to be launched early in 1946. She has been busily engaged in finding western women's interest in nutrition based on needs and has hopes that it will lead up to a gardening project to afford greater variety in the average family diet.

In spring and fall the season's program is outlined for the Women's Extension Work and forms are sent out to organizations in the province. Clubs then may indicate the subjects in which they are most interested and the provincial and district workers then map out their itinerary for summer and winter.

### Knitwear Make-Overs

KNITTED underwear for children is one of the scarce ready-to-wear items this year. With a little ingenuity, homemakers can make some of the garments at home.

Dad's old undershirt can be made into a soft nightie for a child. The good parts of three undershirts, dyed pink and trimmed with a bit of crocheting around the neck and arms, makes a nightie to rival those on the market.

Knit slips beyond repair for mother's use may have enough good material left in them to make panties or a union suit for a youngster. Slips for a little miss can be made from various types of discarded knitwear. With a little lace edging to decorate and strengthen the edges, brother's out-grown sport's shirts are excellent for use.

When the feet of heavy wool socks become too worn for further wear but the tops are still in good condition, convert them into lounging socks or shufflers to wear about the house in cold weather. To make shufflers, cut padded soles out of old felt hats or scraps of leather or chamois. Then sew the uppers of the socks to the soles. Fold tops down cuff style. Finish the edge with colorful blanket stitches. For a bit of decoration, embroider the front in gay yarns.





# An Old House Steps Out

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

A report from the Stansfields on remodelling a farmhouse to afford greater convenience and comfort



Atwater, Sask.

Dear Isabel,

**W**E had a good laugh at the idea of your house bursting at the seams with the demands of a growing family. It must be difficult to know what to do. We were in a similar position 20 years ago. Like you, we had to do something to house everybody. Looking back I can see that a great deal of the satisfaction we secured is due to knowing what we wanted before starting operations. Even without electricity, we have real comfort and convenience.

Two courses were open to us. Either we had to put up a place for the help (those were the days when we really kept men!); or we could build a piece onto the house. We spent months considering the question from every aspect. We looked at houses already in use, consulted people familiar with rural needs, studied no end of bulletins and finally went in to a huddle with the carpenter who had built our house years before.

All this ended in our voting for an annex—and briefly, here's why. It meant three walls instead of four. Everything would be under one roof. Heating, general care and other items would be simplified.

Naturally, an extension wouldn't have been practical if the old house had been unable to stand the operation. Here's where we found the carpenter's advice invaluable. He knew where the supports were and the best way to enlarge the structure. My husband and he had the final word on the shape and how the join was to be made. They said the dimensions of the new piece could not be more than 14 feet by 24 feet.

Like every other woman, your special interest is in a convenient interior but if you are going to remodel your home be sure that the final result will look well from the outside. This is not so much a question of money as of joining the new to the old so it looks as if it really belongs.

Regardless of whether you build a new place or make over the old, keep these points in mind. The more compact the structure, the simpler it is to heat—a matter of utmost importance in this climate. A square or oblong is easier to keep warm than an L-shape. In a flat country the lines of a bungalow are more suitable than the packing-box type, but if you need lots of space a bungalow spreads out too far for easy heating. You will probably end up with a storey-and-a-half or two stories because it is easier to construct, simpler to keep warm and provides the most room.

So many houses are run up without thinking about the aspect. Do you like to look down the road to see who is coming? Or are you more interested in the view across the valley? You will save

a lot of energy if the kitchen windows face the barn so you can tell when the men have come in from the field.

As you work, can you keep an eye on the children while they play outside? Are your flowers visible from the house? As I wash dishes I can see the perennials in all their glory and the visiting humming birds hovering over the larkspurs. Years ago the baby chicks raced over that piece of ground and I need hardly say the view is now much nicer! I mention these details because they add so much to one's pleasure, and at no cost whatever.

**D**O you like lots of sunshine especially in the morning? Have you yearned for a bay window for your lovely house plants? Most houses on the prairie are short of windows, but too many complicate the heating and if a hailstorm roars up, each pane of glass is an anxiety. Some people admire small panes, but think of the extra corners to be

cleaned. On the other hand, many of the modern designs feature large expanses of glass. If they do get broken, they cost something to replace.

And what about the front entrance? So much activity stems from the back door. And the fewer openings the cosier the place will be. Like us you can get lots of ideas from plans issued by lumber companies and magazines, but remember there is no such thing as a model house or even a model kitchen. We found it good fun to work ideas from various sources into a plan of our own, and this gave us no end of satisfaction.

Whatever happens do not land yourselves with too large a house. Nothing gets you down so completely as being left with a huge place to look after, when all the children have flown. How many rooms you will require depends on the number of people and their ages. Three bedrooms are a minimum—one master bedroom, one for the girls and one for the boys. What about helpers?

Good workers appreciate good quarters. And you expect grandma to be there part of the time. Anyway you will want somewhere for the occasional visitor.

Do you like a bedroom downstairs? It saves endless steps when there is sickness, or any time, and is handy for visitors. Where do you want your bathroom? upstairs or down. In a make-over job there may be no choice.

**I**T'S just too bad stairways can't be abolished, seeing they are draughty, dangerous and work-making. The walls and ceiling above are always a nuisance to clean. In the old part of our house, we added to our comfort by putting a door at the bottom of the flight. When you build, be sure to have a handrail and if possible dispense with banisters. They are nothing but dust-catchers and take endless time to paint. See that your cellar stairs are wide enough, light enough and not too steep, with a proper opening instead of a death-trap. You will find an outside entrance to the basement saves a lot of dirt from being tracked through the house.

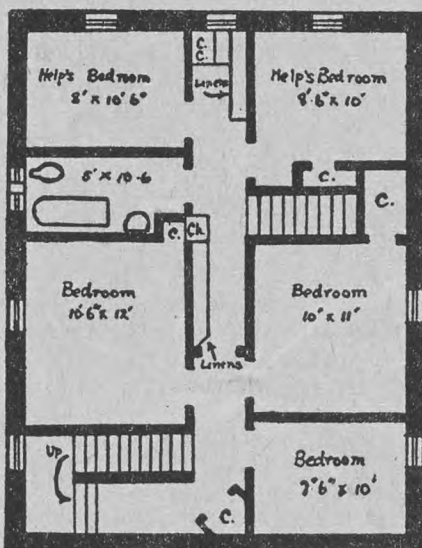
Now is your chance to have a real basement with good walls, floor, ventilation and lighting. Make certain that the person who mixes the cement knows his job. I have come across several cases where the wrong proportions were used causing the cement to crumble and the cistern to leak. Government bulletins give accurate instructions. Do not depend on the wall of the basement to form one side of the cistern as the weight of the house may cause the cistern to crack.

Be sure to install a cistern large enough for your needs. I know of one person who despaired of having enough water to last until Christmas, all because the builder thought 50 or 60 barrels should be ample. Ours holds about 100 barrels and we manage nicely, but so much depends on circumstances.

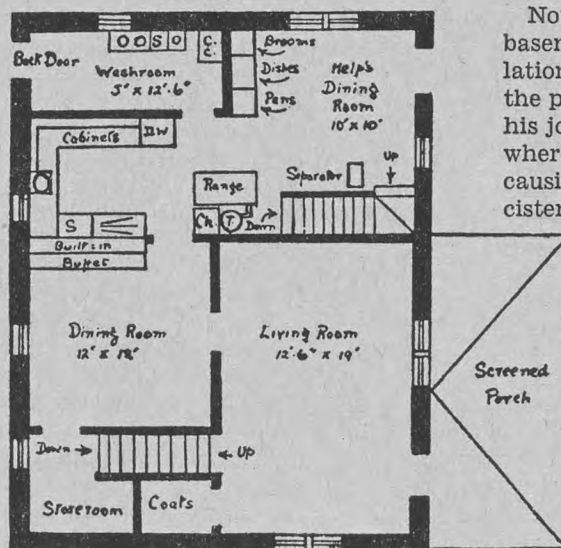
Your requirements will be determined by the number using soft water, their ages, the cleaning to be done and whether the supply is used economically. Some people get through far more water than others, even while doing the same jobs. Get extension bulletins on water systems to help you make decisions. See a plumber if possible and ask his advice.



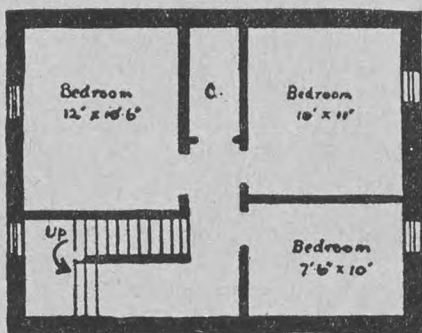
The Stansfields' home at Atwater, Sask., before alterations. Circle: the house enlarged.



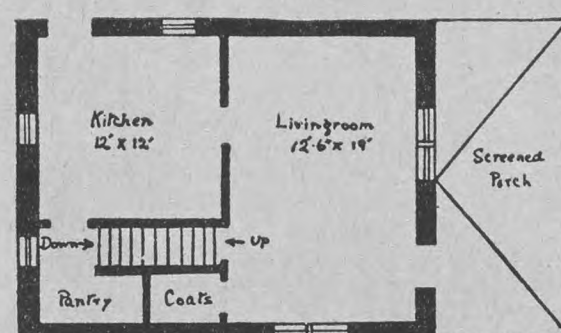
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

No. 3 and No. 4 show house before enlarging.

No. 1 and No. 2 give details of annex.



## Try Making Cough Syrup at Home.

### Quick Relief

**Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.**

No matter what you usually use for coughs due to colds, you'll be more than surprised when you make up this favorite home mixture and give it a trial. You'll wonder why you never used it before. It certainly does its work effectively.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16 oz. bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes 16 ounces—a family supply—and gives you about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

And for quick action, you'll say it's splendid. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known as a soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

## HOUSE PLANS

Plans of houses and other buildings carefully prepared to suit your requirements and specifications. Cost of detail blueprint plans upon request—No obligation. Please give brief description of building contemplated, size, etc., when writing for quotation for plans.

**F. F. LEMAISTRE, Architect**

32-460 Main Street Winnipeg, Man. Member of Man. Assoc. of Architects.

## Pimples

Are you embarrassed by ugly, disfiguring pimples and skin blemishes? No matter how long you have suffered or what you have tried you can now start fighting Pimples, Itching, Eczema-like rash, Ringworm, and other skin irritations with the very first application of a new treatment called Nixoderm. It stops the itching in 7 minutes and should help make your skin clearer, softer, smoother the very first few days—in fact it must satisfy you completely or cost nothing. Just get Nixoderm from your druggist today under the money-back trial offer. See how fast it works and how much better you look.

## POWERFUL

### WHITE LIGHT

For About Two Cents a Night

with **ALADDIN**



Eye sight is precious. Folks who cling to dim, yellow light, run the risk of injuring children's vision for life—as well as ruining their own eyesight. ALADDIN helps protect eyes and saves money. Burns 6% oil, and 94% air. Gives as much as 50 hours of beautiful light on a gallon of kerosene (coal oil). That's about two pennies for a whole evening's fuel. Simple and safe. No pumping, odor, noise or smoke.

**UNSURPASSED BY ELECTRICITY** for Whiteness and Steadiness

So, for modern lighting, get an ALADDIN for every room where more light is needed for study, work, reading.

**CHANGE TO ELECTRIC** In a Jiffy

**Other ALADDIN Products**  
Electric Lamps, Shades, Vacuum Bottles to keep liquids Hot or Cold.

There's an inexpensive converter you can put in to change an Aladdin over to use electricity anytime.

### LOW PRICED

You'll be amazed at the low price of an Aladdin and how little money and care it takes to keep it at top efficiency. Your dealer will gladly show you the new Aladdin lamps and colorful Whip-o-Lite shades. See him today.

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY**  
TORONTO, ONT.

Here's something you never see mentioned anywhere. In buying a bath do not get the largest size as a medium tub is just as good and takes less water to make a good bath. Try to secure the type built right to the floor, rather than one with feet, in order to save cleaning underneath. Some people are enthusiastic about a shower for the men when they come in from the field. It sounds a good idea, but I have had no experience with it.

Don't imagine that an elaborate plumbing system is necessary. Ours is one of the simplest and has been the greatest comfort. Water from the cistern in the basement is pumped by hand up to a barrel in the attic. Gravity draws it through the pipes to bathroom, kitchen and washroom. The pressure in the taps is good. Some of the water runs through a water-front in the range and is stored in a tank behind. This gives us hot water night and day.

We use soft water for baths, laundry, dishes and cleaning. For washing vegetables, cooking and drinking we depend on water from the well. I have been in homes where the well is directly under the basement so the hard water can be piped alongside the soft. This is an ideal arrangement worth thinking about.

Wash water or soapsuds we pour down the drain, but other waste liquid is taken out in pails. The drain pipe leads to tile drains that slope away from

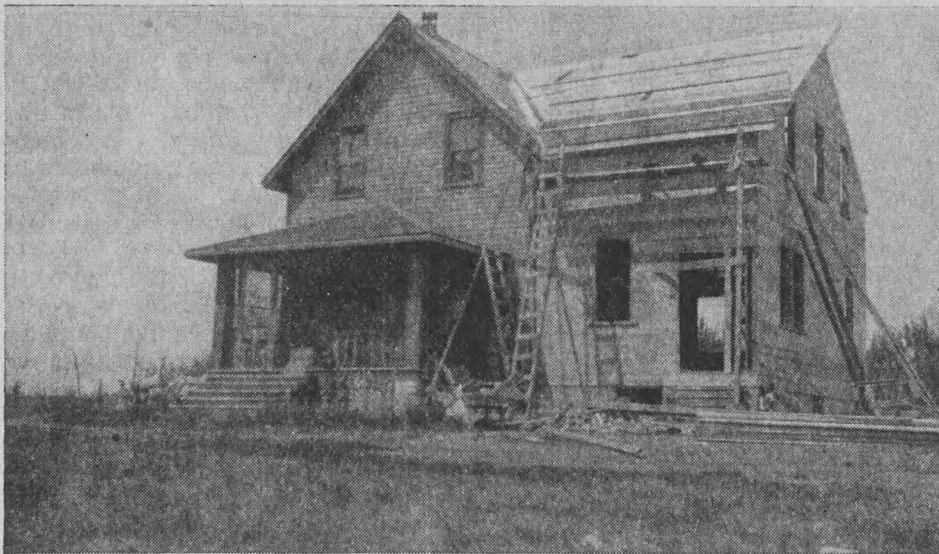
years of use we both agree that our annex has proved even more satisfactory than we hoped. It provided us with two more bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, while on the ground floor we have a washroom and space for cooking and serving meals. The new basement is a great improvement over the old one.

Besides laying out the rooms in the most convenient way for our requirements, we made a specialty of storage space. Believe it or not, in the old house there was only one clothes closet upstairs and one down. After doing a lot of scheming we put in four closets upstairs and cupboards for linens as well. Downstairs we installed commodious cabinets in the kitchen and a built-in buffet between kitchen and dining-room.

### Convenience You Can Have

The carpenter constructed these according to our diagrams drawn to scale. We could not have secured such convenient equipment anywhere on the market. You can do the same if you make use of every bit of space—a corner here, a strip there, or a closet under the eaves. Don't overlook the value of book cases and storage places for the children's toys or hobbies. They help to keep the place reasonably tidy. The article on kitchen cabinets in The Country Guide of July 1945 was full of excellent ideas.

And of course you will want a dumb waiter. Every day ours saves me untold



The addition in course of construction showing how the join was made.

the house into an old well. To save grief with frozen pipes, insist that the tiles be laid below the frost line.

Unless you are assured of an unlimited supply, do not depend on your precious soft water for flushing the toilet. It takes a tremendous lot, so I'm told by a friend who has tried it. We sidestepped the difficulty by installing a chemical toilet. Water is saved and the disposal of waste is not so complicated.

### No Skimping Here

If you are going to have an all-weather water system you must have proper heating to prevent the pipes from freezing. Altering our house enabled us to put in a hot air furnace. We were advised to install one slightly larger than is commonly used and this was excellent counsel we have never regretted.

When a furnace is on the small side, there is sometimes a tendency to stoke up heavily in very cold weather and to over-heat the pipes. With ours there is no hazard of that kind because it can handle the load with ease. To avoid loss of heat in the basement, insulate the pipes with asbestos covering and the top half of the furnace as well. Check over on the plans, the location of the hot and cold registers. Otherwise they may be put where they will catch dirt.

I need hardly say that the mere fact of erecting a house is no guarantee you will get satisfaction. Our aim was to secure the greatest amount of accommodation and convenience, and after 20

energy. Some time I am going to estimate what it has saved in steps and minutes, year after year. Put it high on your list of must-haves. People often acknowledge its usefulness, but leave it until the last and then decide it can't be worked in, or else install it in an awkward place and on that account fail to get full value from this silent helper.

I made a point of planning the meal-centre in the kitchen so that the work progresses in logical order. Supplies are right at hand and the equipment is at a comfortable height. It is important to allow enough room for two people to work in a centre without getting in each other's way.

### Quick Service

We serve the meals in the other end of the kitchen and can feed a gang of 12. Dishes and other equipment are convenient for table-setting at a moment's notice. The range is centrally situated with good light on either side and plenty of ventilation. The dining end of the kitchen is light and cheerful and handy for seasonal jobs such as cutting up meat and canning. While cooking at the other end it is easy to keep an eye on small people as they play.

Another feature of the extension is a good chimney, placed in the centre and built from the ground up. For your job, secure an experienced brick-layer and have the inside lined with tiles. This will greatly reduce fire hazards. When the brickwork inside the house is plastered,

Turn to page 46

## Let your child help with household tasks



By Meredith Moulton Redhead, Ph. B.  
Baby Food Counselor of Heinz Home Institute

Allowing your youngster to dabble in the kitchen while you're cooking—to play at dusting or sweeping or bed-making—is often more of a hindrance than a help. Yet this participation in household activities makes an important contribution to the child's advancement. For it not only fosters a feeling that the child is needed and loved, but it helps him develop skills and creates a growing sense of responsibility.

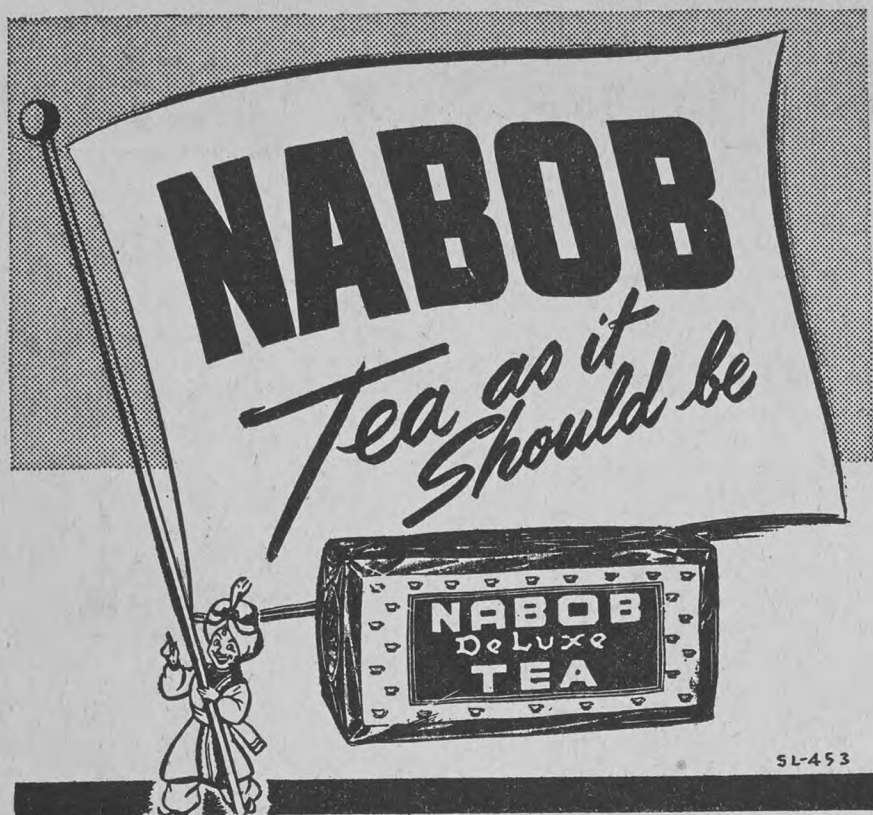
Proper feeding contributes to a child's happiness. Be sure your youngster gets foods that are nourishing as well as delicious. Heinz Strained Foods answer both requirements. Their quality is controlled from kitchen to consumer—to give baby the best.

Notice the difference in flavour, colour and texture of—



**HEINZ**  
**BABY FOODS**





SL-453



## Good bread!

**G**OOD bread is so delicious and healthy, it's worth while to check up (if you're not quite satisfied with results) on a number of essential points in bread baking. . . Is your recipe a proven one? are your materials good—the flour, the yeast and the other ingredients? is your stove efficient and can you get the proper temperature in the kitchen? . . . Whatever type of yeast you may use, you can rely on its purity, uniformity and strength when it's made by

# LALLEMAND'S

*Yeast*

## Helps Check Colds Quickly

You can often check a cold quickly if you follow these instructions.

Just as soon as you feel the cold coming on and experience headache, pains in the back or limbs, soreness through the body, take a Paradol tablet, a good big drink of hot lemonade or ginger tea and go to bed.

The Paradol affords almost immediate relief from the pains and aches and helps you to get off to sleep. The dose may be repeated, if necessary, according to the directions. If there is soreness of the throat, gargle with two Paradol tablets dissolved in water. Just try Paradol the next time you have a cold and we believe that you will be well pleased. Paradol does not disappoint.



## Dr. Chase's Paradol

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

## Stylish Stews

Variety in meals for frosty days provided by flavorful stews

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD

**D**AYS with keen frosty air give a keen edge to appetites. What better dish to serve for dinner than a stew! Rich and flavorful, piping hot, there are few meals more satisfying or more worthy of praise. And if unexpected company should happen along, don't apologize about pot-luck. Just think how lucky they are!

You can vary stews in so many ways there is no need for lack of variety. Of course you will think of using dumplings sometimes, both because they are so delicious and because in these days of meat rationing they help to make a little go a long way. Be sure that there is a generous share of gravy for one and all. Then there is the matter of spicing. The whole character of your

stew may be changed by the simple addition of a few whole cloves or bay leaves. Vegetables of many kinds are used—potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, parsnips, celery, peas, beans. Sometimes they may be diced, sometimes left in wholes or halves.

To get the rich brownness that makes the stew look and taste its best, sear the meat in a heavy pan on top of the stove first of all. If available, use for the liquor, stock from meat bones and scraps, or perhaps, as some recipes suggest, tomato juice. Long slow cooking tenderizes the meat and makes for top-notch flavor. Oven cooking is best, but the top of the stove can be used quite satisfactorily if a heavy skillet or dutch oven, closely covered, is used. Add the vegetables only long enough before serving time to ensure their being cooked—one half to three quarters of an hour. Left-over cooked vegetables can be added just a few minutes before serving, as they do not need to be cooked again.

### Oven Stew

2 slices bacon or salt pork	2 c. tomato juice or water
1½ lbs. beef chuck, cut in 1½-inch squares	1½ tsp. salt
1 large onion, finely chopped	½ tsp. pepper
2 T. dripping	¼ tsp. paprika
2 T. flour	6 medium onions
	6 medium carrots
	6 medium potatoes



Serve a hot tasty stew with dumplings.

Brown salt pork and beef, then remove to a casserole. Sauté onion in dripping, stir in flour, add tomato juice or water and seasonings and simmer for 3 minutes. Pour over the meat in casserole. Cover and cook in oven for 45 minutes. Arrange vegetables on top of meat, sprinkle lightly with salt, cover and bake at 375 degrees Fahr. for an additional 45 minutes. Six servings.

### Brisket Stew

3 lbs. brisket  
4 parsnips  
6 small potatoes  
1 small cabbage  
1 c. lima or butter beans  
4 small carrots  
1 small turnip  
6 tiny onions  
1 sprig parsley  
Salt and pepper to taste.

Place the brisket which has been cut in 1-in. square pieces, in a kettle of boiling water and simmer until the meat is tender (1 hour). Prepare the vegetables and add all except the potatoes and parsnips at least one hour before the meat is done. The beans should be par-boiled before adding. Add potatoes and parsnips about 30 minutes before serving. If there is more fat than desired, either let the mixture cool and then remove the fat which comes to the top, or else skim off the fat while it is hot. Thicken the liquid with flour.

### English Beef Stew

3 lbs. flank steak	1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
2 T. fat or oil	½ tsp. salt
6 medium carrots	Few grains pepper
6 medium onions	12 whole cloves
6 medium potatoes	Flour
2 c. boiling water	

Cut steak in cubes, and brown in fat or oil in skillet. Add whole vegetables, water, Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper and cloves tied in a small piece of cheesecloth. Cover; simmer 1½ hours. Drain off and measure liquid, thicken with 1 tablespoon flour, mixed with equal quantity of cold water, for each cup of liquid. Return liquid to stewpot, reheat and serve. Serves six.

### Dumplings

2 c. flour	2 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt	½ c. milk

Sift dry ingredients, and add milk to give a smooth dough. Drop dough by spoonfuls over top of stew. Cover dish and allow dumplings to steam for 12 to 15 minutes; keep stew boiling hot.

## Cooking Onions

Full flavor and food value is preserved by using proper methods of cooking

By MARION McKEE

**T**HE value of onions as flavoring is well known to us. Who could imagine meat loaves, stews, and other savory dishes without that touch of chopped onion? Many a flat, tasteless dish could be made into a favorite if this full-flavored seasoning is used.

Onions are not only used to flavor other dishes, but are a delicious vegetable in themselves. Inexpensive and nutritious they are ideal for a large family. Baked alongside a roast, boiled and served with cream sauce, glazed or sautéed in hot fat in the frying pan, are delightful ways to prepare them. The onion family is large, and among the members are the delicate chives, scallions, mild-flavored leeks, the large

but mild Spanish onion, the distinctive garlic, and the ordinary garden onion.

In cooking onions care should be taken to keep the flavor, color, texture, and food value of the vegetable, and they should only be cooked enough to be tender. Overcooking is likely to make onions mushy and dark and cause them to lose food value and flavor.

If peeling onions makes you cry, try peeling them in a large bowl of cold water, holding the onions under the surface of the water. If the odor of onions stick to your hands hold them on a fork while peeling.

### Stuffed Onions

Select even-sized large, mild flavored onions. Peel onions and parboil in salted



# How to make an Old Standby into a New Treat

## *Meat-and-Vegetable Pie topped with tangy Robin Hood Cheese Biscuits!*



Bring it on, hot and aromatic, stuffed with good things to eat, crusted over with golden, cheese-tangy biscuits your teeth tingle to sink into!

Your family will call *this* dish a treat, not "just leftovers." And it's only one of the sure-fire ways Robin Hood baking can help you dress up a dish, or a meal!

Robin Hood is the dependable *all-purpose* flour good cooks across Canada count on for light and tasty pies, cakes, rolls and bread. And because Robin Hood mixes in so smoothly and evenly it has become famous as the "easy-mixing" flour. Try this new cheese biscuit topping and prove Robin Hood Flour for yourself.

### Robin Hood Cheese Biscuits

2 cups sifted Robin Hood Flour  
3 tsp. baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt  
4 tbsp. shortening  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  cup grated sharp cheese  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  cup milk

1. Sift flour; measure, add baking powder and salt to the flour and sift three times.

2. Add cheese and shortening

to the flour by cutting in with two knives.

3. Add liquid gradually to form a soft dough, stirring as little as possible.

4. Turn the dough onto a lightly floured board and pat gently to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thickness.

5. Cut with a floured cutter and place on top of meat and vegetable casserole.

### Meat and Vegetable Casserole

**P**LACE about one tbsp. of butter, shortening, dripping or other fat into a hot frying pan. Add onion chopped or sliced, then meat cut in cubes. When onions are cooked add about half the juice of a can of tomatoes (or tomato soup) and let simmer at the back of the stove. Make a sauce of the rest of tomatoes, 2 tbsp. of flour for thickening and seasoning to taste (a touch of curry adds zest). Fill casserole with meat and leftover vegetables cut in small pieces. Pour sauce over this. Cut biscuit dough with a floured cutter and place on top of casserole. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in a hot oven — 450°F.

### *Here's what one prize-winner says about Robin Hood Flour . . .*

**T**HIS is Miss Wilma Hostrawser, who lives at home on a fine farm near Malton, Ontario.

Miss Hostrawser won eight first prizes at the Woodbridge Fair with her Robin Hood bread, buns and cakes. Here's what she tells us: "I like doing the baking—and it always comes out good when I use Robin Hood Flour. It's more than five years since I started baking with Robin Hood. I like it because the dough is so easy to work with."



## Robin Hood Flour

*Milled from Washed Wheat*

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Trans-Canada Network, Mon., Wed., Fri.





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### Family Serving

For each cup required, just put in a jug one teaspoon of FRY'S and one of sugar . . . mix dry . . . add enough cold milk to make a smooth paste . . . then fill up with hot milk . . . stir and SERVE!

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water for twenty minutes. Drain, cut a thin slice from the top of each and carefully remove the centre. Make a stuffing of equal parts of any kind of chopped meat and bread crumbs (fish loaf mixture could be used too). Moisten the mixture with stock or tomato juice and season it with salt and pepper. Fill onion shells with the meat mixture and put them in the oven to brown for about 15 minutes. Oven heat should be from 350 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Glazed Onions

Select onions of about the same size. Peel them and then run two toothpicks through each onion to hold it together while it is boiled. Put them in a deep kettle and cover them with boiling water. Boil onions with the lid off until they are tender; then drain them, and before serving put equal amounts of butter and sugar in a saucepan and melt them to a sauce. Turn onions in this, over a low fire, until the onions are glazed and heated through. Remove toothpicks before placing onions around the roast.

### French Fried Onions

Take off the outer skin of mild flavored onions and slice them into a bowl of milk. Separate into rings. Let stand half an hour, drain and dry between towels. Sift together one cupful of flour and one-quarter teaspoon salt. Beat two eggs well, add two-thirds cup milk and one tablespoon of melted shortening. Add to the flour and beat till smooth. Mix onions, a few at a time, into the batter, drop into deep, hot fat and fry until a golden brown. Drain, salt a little, and serve. Another way is to dredge the soaked and drained onions in flour and fry.

### Onion Souffle

1½ c. sieved onions	boiled	¼ c. cream or evaporated milk
1 T. butter		3 eggs
2½ T. flour		Salt, pepper
½ c. water from onions		Grated nippy cheese

Boil the onions and put through a coarse sieve. Melt butter and carefully blend in flour. Combine half cup liquid drained from the onions with cream or evaporated milk, heat to scalding point. Stir slowly into butter mixture and stir and cook till smoothly thickened. Add sieved onion. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; beat yolks of eggs and stir into the onion mixture. Season with salt and pepper. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white and turn at once into a greased baking dish. Grate nippy cheese generously over the top and if desired, sprinkle with paprika. Place in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, until set so that a knife inserted in the centre comes out clean. Serve at once.

### Scalloped Onions and Tomatoes

Parboil two cups sliced onions in boiling salted water. Drain. In a greased baking dish arrange alternate layers of sliced onions and stewed or fresh tomatoes, green or ripe. Season each layer with salt, pepper and butter. Sprinkle

bread crumbs over the top. Bake in a moderately hot oven until tender—about thirty minutes.

### Onion Sandwiches

Cream butter until it is very soft. Then leave it in a warm place while you put a green pepper, a celery heart and an onion through a food chopper. Add these chopped vegetables and juice to the butter. Cream them and add salt and dash of lemon. Spread this vegetable butter between thin slices of fresh bread. Wrap these in waxed paper and put them in a cool place until time for serving.

### Green Onions On Toast

Cut green onions to about six inches in length. Cook in boiling salted water for ten minutes. Drain and arrange on slices of buttered toast. Pour over the following cheese sauce.

### Cheese Sauce

3 T. mild flavored fat	¾ c. grated cheese
3 T. flour	½ tsp. dry mustard
1½ c. milk	¼ tsp. salt
	Pepper

Melt fat, blend in flour, add milk gradually. Cook over direct heat stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add mustard, salt and pepper to grated cheese and add to sauce. Place over hot water till cheese is melted. Six servings.

### Creamed Onions

In peeling the onions remove all the outer colored skin, for they should be white as milk when served. Drop them into boiling water and boil uncovered for ten minutes. Drain, add freshly boiling water and continue cooking till tender (30-60 minutes). Just before cooking is completed add salt. Drain thoroughly, and place in a serving dish and pour medium white sauce over them. If the onions are large they may be quartered before they are cooked.

### Add to Fish Dishes

For use in fish dishes, sauces and soups. Onions are just as necessary for the seasoning of fish dishes as they are of meat. A time saver and convenience in cookery is to keep on hand some well fried onions which are always ready for the preparation of a dish in a hurry. They may be added to a fish soup, chowder or any savory dish such as fish cutlets, chops, fish loaf, baked fish, etc.

Peel three or four large onions and mince them finely. Place in a pan and cover with oil or melted fat and a little salt, cooking them either in a slow oven, or in a saucepan on the back of the stove, stirring or shaking them occasionally until cooked a fine straw color, which will be about 20 minutes. Do not allow them to brown as the flavor is not so delicate.

Onions cooked in fat or oil have a different seasoning value in a dish than minced, raw onions. In a covered jar or bowl these cooked onions will keep in a cool place for some time and thus may be always on hand for any kind of cookery. If they do turn dark as they stand, they will again become light straw color when heated.

ate and do the laundry, may suit you better. In that case allow sufficient room for working around the washer and other equipment without being crowded.

### Skip Heavy Toil

As our washroom is not big enough for all this, we do our laundry in one end of the kitchen. When ready to start, I attach a hose to a tap and fill the washer, tub and boiler. Notice there is no lifting of water. When through washing, I transfer the hose to the tap on the machine and put the hose out of the nearest door where the water runs down the slope to the shrubbery. I mention these points to show how some of the toil of wash-day can be skipped if one has water "on tap" and a hose-pipe.

Don't let anyone persuade you to wash in the basement. With everything on the

## AN OLD HOUSE STEPS OUT

*Continued from page 43*

get the corners reinforced with strips of metal sold for the purpose. These do not show and can be used on any plastered edge to prevent chipping. Arrange for a proper clean-out in the bottom of the chimney so you can remove soot periodically.

The washroom is another convenience we were able to include on the ground floor. It keeps endless dirt out of the rest of the house and provides a place where the men can wash and shave. A larger utility room where you can separ-



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G12

ground floor—water, washer, stove, clothes line—you have no need to lug heavy loads of wet clothes up or down. If the phone does ring, it can easily be answered.

I must mention a few other things you should consider before ever building starts. Insist on seasoned lumber. If you don't the wood will shrink year by year and leave you with a draughty house which admits both heat and cold, to say nothing of fine dirt when the wind blows.

Insulation is equally important. It wards off cold and heat, providing you choose the most efficient type. Sawdust is not recommended by experts because it tends to absorb moisture. Shavings are not as good as rock wool or similar products.

Keeping out frost is important from another angle. In a weathertight building you can apply paint or paper with safety at any season and will never find the walls glistening or frost standing out on nails. Frost not only loosens paint or paper, but eventually ruins plaster as well.

### Employ Good Workmen

Don't economize when it comes to plastering. A poor workman is liable to leave the surface uneven, rough or out of line. This makes cleaning harder every time you do it for the rest of your life.

See what you can do to get interior finishes that really save work. Why put up with panelled doors, grooved baseboards and poor flooring that collect no end of dirt and aren't even a pleasure to look at. People in cities can get slab doors and streamlined woodwork, so why not those in the country who need to save labor?

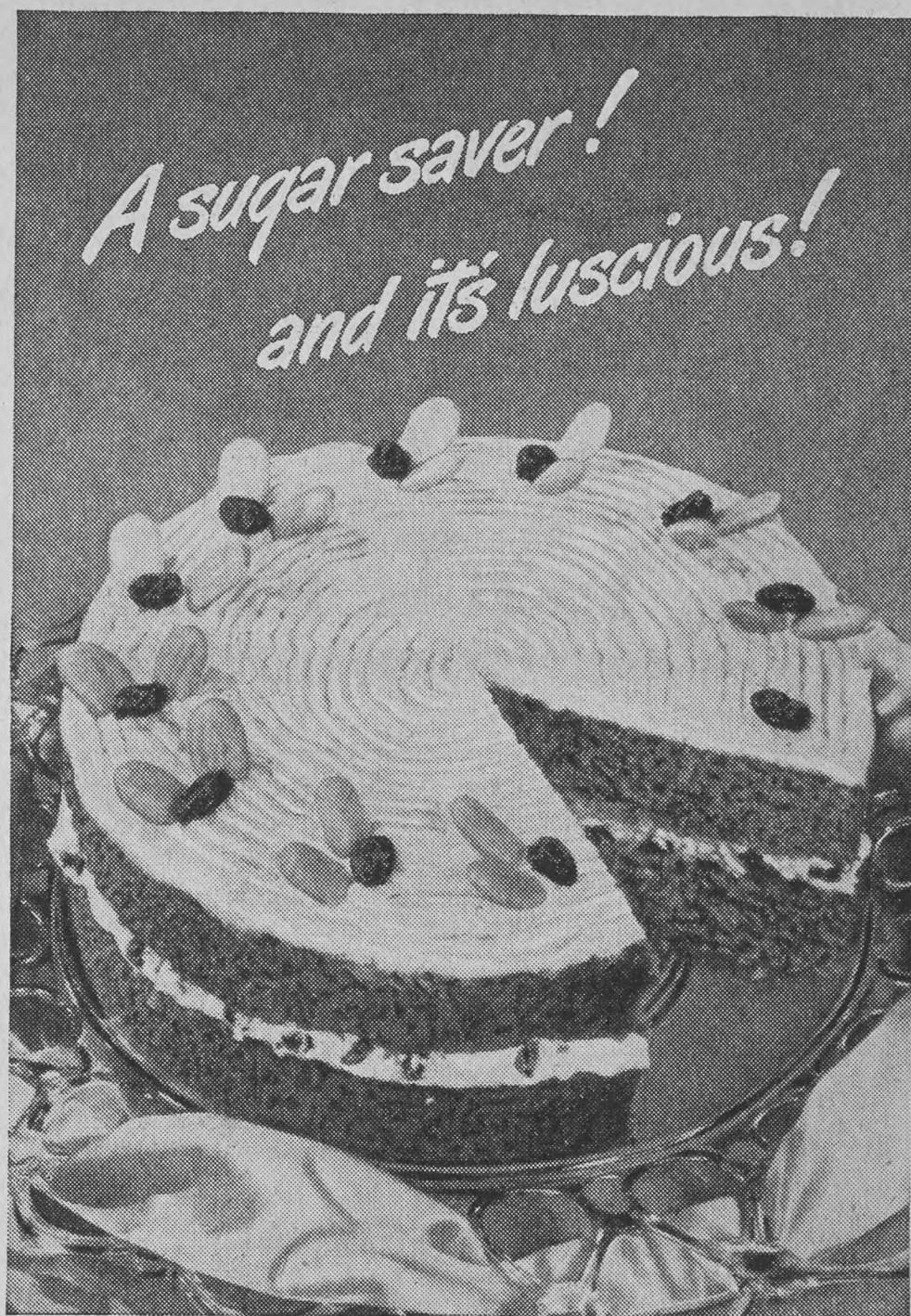
What ideas have you about floors? Some people long for hardwood. Not for me thank you! Have good flooring of course, but put the money into linoleum that can be easily cared for. The piece in this room where I am writing was put down over 30 years ago and has stood all kinds of heavy traffic including threshers. If properly laid and well cared for, linoleum is a lifetime investment.

Our experience with remodelling has proved among other things that the way to get the fullest satisfaction is to draw the plans yourself. Besides your list of wants, you need several sheets of stout white paper about 27 inches by 15 inches, a well sharpened H B pencil, an eraser and a rule. It is a help to have an ordinary carpenter's square to be found on most farms. Put in the lines lightly at first. For circles use a pencil and a string, or a compass used at school. The walls should run parallel with the edges of the paper.

Draw everything to scale—one-quarter inch to one foot. Exterior walls should be one foot thick, interior walls six inches thick. Windows, front and back doors, three feet wide. Stair treads not less than nine inches. Stair risers not more than eight inches. The finished second floor should be at least nine feet above the finished first floor. Upstairs rooms should be eight feet high.

### Nominate a House

Do you know of some farm house that has been remodelled into a modern dwelling, with many conveniences for the family who occupies it? Do you know of a farm home that is a particularly beautiful one? If you know of such a house, either you own or belonging to someone else, nominate it for special attention of Country Guide readers. Write a letter giving the name and address of the present owner, its location and any particulars that would help us to judge the beauty and efficiency of the house. Pictures showing "before" and "after" will be welcomed. Address letters to The Countrywoman, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.



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2 cups sifted all-purpose flour	½ cup sugar
3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	½ cup molasses
½ tsp. salt	2 eggs
½ tsp. nutmeg	1 tsp. grated lemon rind
½ cup shortening	⅔ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream shortening with sugar and molasses. Beat in eggs one at a time. Add flour and milk alternately, lastly rind. Bake 20-25 min. at 400° F. in 2 greased 8" layer pans:

**ICING:** 2—4 oz. pkgs. cream cheese, 4 tbsps: corn syrup, ½ tsp. lemon rind. 1 cup chopped raisins, nuts or mixed peel. Cream cheese with syrup. To ½ of mixture add ½ rind and mixed fruit—spread between layers. To the other ½ add rind and frost cake. Garnish with raisins, nuts or peel.





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**THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE**

## Flattery With Makeup

By LORETTA MILLER



*A touch of cream on eyelids after makeup.*

**F**EATURE by feature, a girl can do much to improve her appearance. A touch of brow pencil, a tiny film of cream, a blush of color, and even the Plain Jane becomes lovely and well-groomed.

Very few girls have eyebrows that are not all the prettier for a little grooming. Brushing alone may accomplish the desired effect. But if the little hairs are out of line, tweezing them from the lower edge of the brows will make the eyes look larger and brighter and give the brows themselves a cared-for look.

If the tweezing smarts and burns, dip a small piece of cotton into very hot water and hold it over the hairs to be tweezed for a few seconds. Then quickly tweeze out the hairs and immediately press over the area the little pledget of hot, moist cotton. This will make the entire tweezing painless. Remove only two or three hairs at one time, watching carefully as you go along, not to take out too many. Pencil-thin brows are out of date. The brows should be wide enough to give expression to the eyes, and should be separated over the nose.

The girl with perfectly shaped brows, may find it necessary to remove the little hairs between them, in order to give them a clear, clean line. A little cream or petroleum jelly brushed over the brows after all makeup has been applied, will remove all powder from the hairs, and make them shine. Brows that end too abruptly at their outer tips, should be extended with a soft brow pencil. Making the extension with dashes, rather than one unbroken line, will give naturalness.

The nose is the most neglected of all features. With but very few exceptions this feature can be given perfect proportion with the careful use of makeup. A too broad nose, delicately tinted with a light blush of coloring that blends into cheek rouge, will appear finer and in better proportion. A nose that is narrow except at the tip can be given better lines if the slight shading is done at the sides of the tip. If the nose is generally out of proportion, a shade of powder a little darker than that used on the remaining facial skin will give it the illusion of better proportion.

Once the nose has been correctly made up, it is well to analyze the other features to see that they are all brought into perfect balance by the clever use of cosmetics. When the nose is naturally large, and after the shading has been used, see if the width of the brows is right. A pencil-thin brow line would be out-of-place with a large nose. And by the same token, broad, abundant brows would not go well with a very small snub nose. A nose that is long and thin should be ever so lightly shaded with a dark powder.

When using a dark powder, either to

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minimize a too large nose, or to make a protruding chin less noticeable, it is important that the outer edges of the application blend well into your lighter shade of powder. To best accomplish this, use the lighter powder first. Next, use the darker powder only over the features or areas that appear too prominent.

A face that is short and broad can be given the illusion of being well-shaped, if cheek rouge is used on the outer regions of the cheeks, and generally up high on the cheek bones. However, if the greatest width of the face is through the jaws, the application of cheek rouge should be low. Then to further throw the out-of-contour area into shadow, use an almost invisible blush of coloring along the jaw line.

An underchin that is definitely heavy (and I don't mean one which is sagging) should be given the same treatment with a dark shade of powder or an almost invisible covering of rouge. The rouge is used so lightly that it cannot be seen as color, but seems to be a soft shadow!

If an indefinite hairline frames the face it might be well to use either a black or brown eyebrow pencil for giving it more definite line. If so, pencil in the little strokes or dashes ever so carefully, being sure to keep the lines well within the natural hairline. This little trick is one used by many famous beauties. It simply defines the facial contour, giving it a clearer line. A widow's peak can be greatly accentuated with the correct shade of pencil: Brown for blondes and black for brunettes. This is an especially valuable trick if the forehead seems too high, and if the hairline across the forehead is too straight. The hairline at the temples, too, should be made more definite if the hairs here are straggly and the line indefinite.

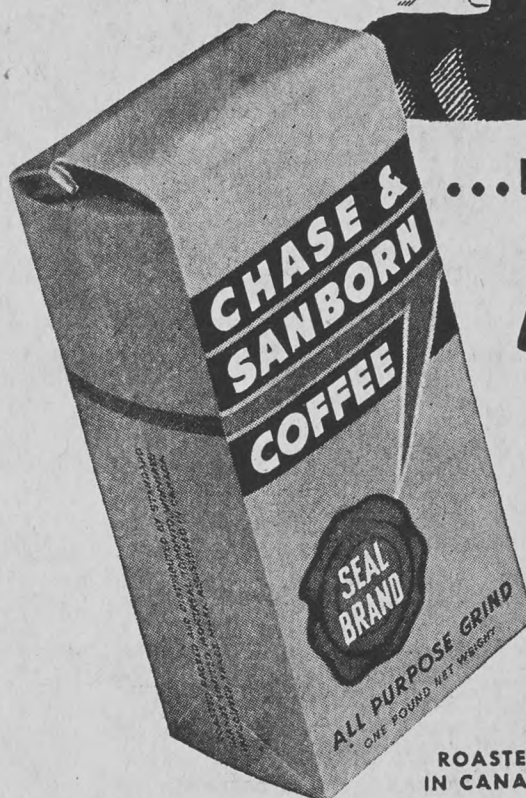
The lips, I believe, more than any feature come in for abuse. Thin lips made up to appear broad and thick do not belong with today's fashion in beauty. While a little deception may be practised, it is well to understand this form of makeup before attempting it. Only when the too thin lips are out of balance and do not harmonize with the other features should be lips be made to follow any line other than their natural ones. Then, of course, the upper lip may be given just a little added width. The shade of rouge one uses is important: It should be dark enough to completely hide the natural line of the lip so that the new lines will appear natural. The lower lip should be only very slightly exaggerated! Any attempt to remake the mouth into an entirely different shape will spell disaster to the entire makeup. It is only possible to modify the shape of the lips.

To best accomplish any reshaping of the lips use two shades of rouge: A light shade to be spread over the entire lips, and the darker shade to be used over the margin. Then after the two tones have been applied, they should be blended with the fingertips.

A little lip pomade or petroleum jelly smoothed over the lips before putting on rouge will serve as a foundation and give the lips smoothness and softness. When lips seem the least bit dry, or when rouge cakes during the day, try a before-retiring massage over the lips with a greasy cream. Let a coating of the cream remain on overnight. Petroleum jelly or cream smoothed over the eyelids as a final step in the makeup will remove all powder and make the eyes appear brighter.

To put today's suggestions into practice, it's well to start with a cleansed skin. Then with a hand mirror, examine yourself most critically, studying each feature carefully. Be impartial. Be honest. Then start the remaking by shading the cheeks, along the jaws and at the sides of the nose, if necessary. Blessings and Best Wishes For This New Year!

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# The Country Boy and Girl

## Jolly Old Winter

*Hurrah for the jolly old winter!  
The King of the seasons is he,  
Tho' his breath is cold and icy,  
His heart is full of glee.  
He piles up the beautiful snowflakes  
On the apple trees bare and brown,  
And laughs when the North Wind  
shakes them,  
Like showers of blossoms, down.*

*Hurrah for the jolly old winter!  
He calls at your door by night,  
"Come out where the ice is gleaming,  
Like glass in the pale moonlight!"  
Like swallows over the water,  
The skaters merrily go.  
There's health in the blustering breezes,  
And joy in the beautiful snow!  
(Author unknown).*

## Waggy Brag

By MARY GRANNAN

**I**F you ask anyone about Waggy Brag now, they'll say "Waggy Brag? Why he's the nicest little dog in town!" But there was a time . . . yes, there was a time!

Of course everyone doesn't know about the time. I do because I happen to know another dog who was told by a cat who was told by a hen who was told by a lamb who was told by a cow just what happened to Waggy Brag to change him.

You see Waggy Brag used to brag all the time. No matter what anyone said, Waggy Brag would say, "Why I knew that last week." When Tippy Terrier came running into the barn all excitedly to tell that he had seen the first pussy willows down in the hollow, Waggy Brag said, "Listen to him. I saw those day before yesterday, and if you don't believe me, go into the house and look in the living room. I told Mrs. Farmer about them and she went and got them. And then there was the time when Mr. Farmer brought the new colt to the barn. Old Mrs. Mooly Cow was all excited and called, "Moo . . . moo . . . moo . . . come and see the new colt." Waggy Brag came but he said, "I saw him three hours ago."

Mrs. Mooly Cow got very red in her brown face and she said "Waggy Brag, that's not true. You couldn't have seen this colt three hours ago, because Mr. Farmer just this very minute drove in the barnyard with him and I was standing right here and I saw him first."

The little dog laughed. "Ha, ha! That's what you think Mrs. Cow, but I was to town with Mr. Farmer and I drove all the way back with the new colt, so I saw him first." And Waggy Brag still laughing ran back to the house.

"This is the end," said Mrs. Mooly Cow.

"The end of what?" asked the lamb. "The end of his bragging. I'm not going to put up with it any longer. There must be something in this world that he hasn't seen first," said Mrs. Mooly Cow.

"Well, I don't know what it would be," said the hen. "You see one thing about Waggy Brag is that he always tells the truth. He never says he sees things first unless he does."

"That's just it," said Mrs. Cow, "so that's why we've got to think of something that he can't see and we can. Now think of something that you couldn't see and maybe we'll hit on a plan to take the bragging out of this dog."

The little lamb began to laugh. "I know something I couldn't see once!"

"My tail," laughed the lamb. "I caught my tail in the barn door and I hurt it and I couldn't see the hurt."

"That's it," said the cow. "We'll catch his tail in the barn door."

"How," said the house cat. "Do you think Waggy Brag is going to stand still long enough for us to slam the barn door on his tail?"

They all knew he wouldn't of course. Just then a bumble bee buzzed through the barn. Mrs. Mooly Cow got very excited. "Bumble bee . . . bumble bee come back here." The bee came.

**1946!** A Happy New Year to you readers, a year of Health, Happiness and Joy! Let's keep up the merry spirit of Christmas throughout this new year with all the fun of playing games, making things and enjoying good times together in our homes.

Look at the sketches on this page. Here are a few suggestions for your "after Christmas fun" alone or with your friends. Have an evening making shadow-graphs on the wall like the ones we have shown and with the ones you make yourself.

What can you make with spools—a teapot stand, a comical colored doll, a hat stand, a spinning top or a gaily painted curtain pull.

Perhaps you like to play checkers and you haven't a checker board? Draw your own on a twelve inch square of cardboard divided into sixty-four equal parts each one and a half inches square. Cut your checkers from an old broom handle (you need thirty), color half of them red, the other half black.

Try a "T" puzzle making the four cuts exactly as shown in the diagram. This puzzle looks easy but when you shuffle the four pieces and give them to someone to fit together they will find it really difficult.

*Ann Sankey*

## Conquer Shyness

**D**O you feel a bit shy and backward at the young people's party? Are you nervous about appearing in public? Do you feel rather unimportant and embarrassed when introduced to older people? If you do, there is no need of it. You can learn to conquer these outlandish feelings which surge up to annoy you.

First, what you need is a good personal check-up. Something has given you the impression that you are inferior to most other people. But are you? Try this experiment. Make a score card and rule it off into six vertical columns and eleven horizontal spaces. In the top line horizontal spaces write your own name and the names of four of your friends. In the left-hand vertical column write a list of ten desirable qualities or accomplishments such as: neatness in dress, posture, looks, athletic ability, scholastic ability, reliability, a good sport, sense of humor, special accomplishments (music, art, hobbies,

swimming, etc.), character and ideals. Then under each name and opposite each quality, score all five persons giving a mark of 10 for "tops," eight if above average, six for average, four if slightly below average, and only two if definitely poor. Add up the totals and if you have scored each honestly, you will be astonished how well you compare with your friends. Remember, too, if you are of a shy disposition your tendency will be to underrate yourself rather than overrate. Undoubtedly your friends would grade you much higher. If you head the list, however, don't lose your head; use it. Be modest at all times and be on the lookout to improve yourself in any way possible.

Now you have satisfied yourself that you are quite up to par, practice ease of manner at the first opportunity. If ever that nasty shy feeling creeps over you again, think of the score card and turn your thoughts for a moment to some of your greatest successes. This helps to rebuild lost confidence in your little self which insists on melting away on you.

Correct posture is a remarkable aid, too. You can easily prevent nervousness before going on the public platform by throwing back your shoulders and getting your chin up. Stand tall. Imagine someone holding a book one inch above your head and try to stretch yourself so that you may touch it with the top of your head. This pulls your chest up away from your stomach and you see the world and yourself in a totally different light.

At the party, stop thinking so much. Do more. Get busy from the time you enter the room. Pick out someone you know well and enter into conversation as soon as possible. If all are strangers, and you are not a good first-meeting conversationalist, keep busy by helping with the games or by losing yourself in the fun of the games themselves.

Why are you nervous about going up on a public platform? You are afraid you will break down and so create a poor impression. You can overcome this by making doubly sure you know your part.

Why do you shy away from the people you do not know very well? Again you are anxious to make a good impression and you are afraid you may fall down in the attempt.

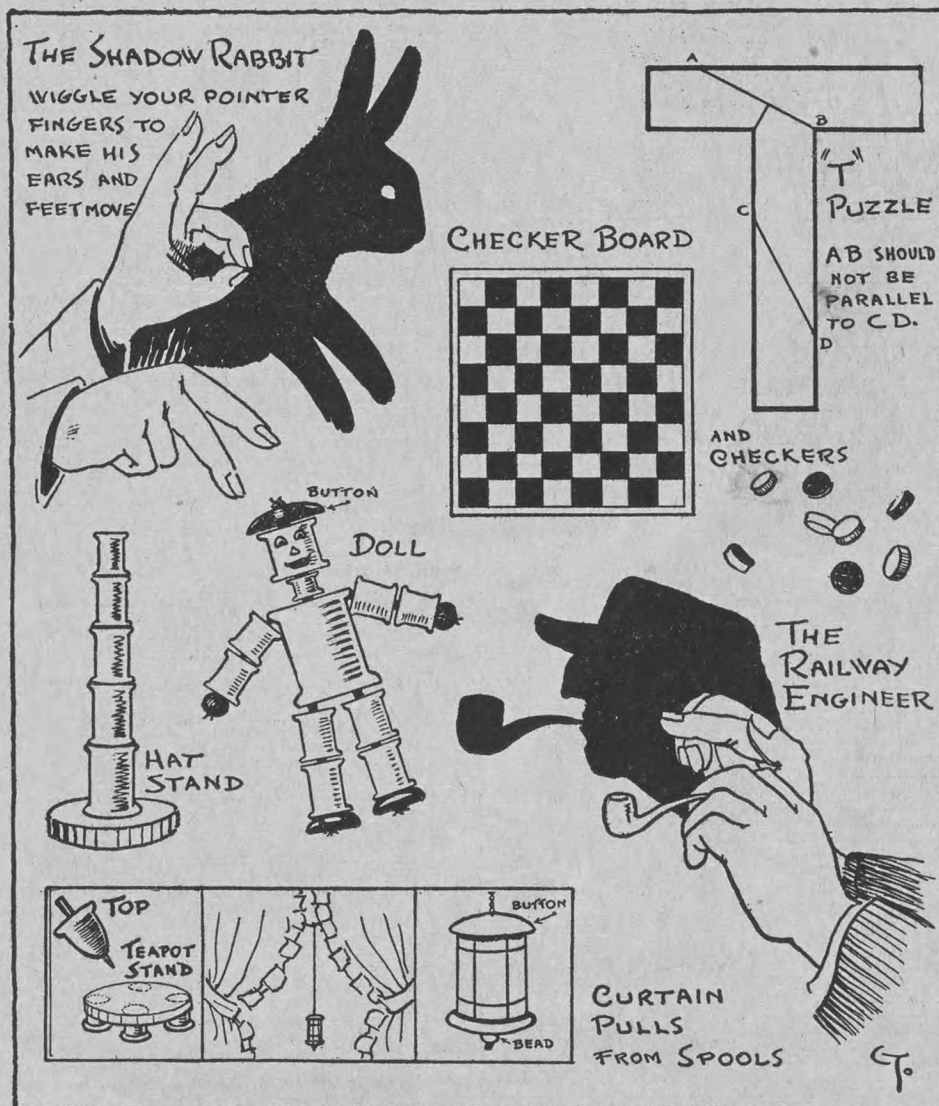
Do you know the formula for friendship? Take the same interest in others that you do in yourself. Walk up to them, enquire about their relatives, their hobbies, their cat . . . anything, and you'll be a hit from the very start. That's the way to create a good impression. And you'll be crowding shyness right out of your life.—Walter King.

## Tongue Twisters

**T**ONGUE twisters will arouse much amusement especially if you ask the person to repeat each twister three or four times.

1. Six thick thistle sticks.
2. Flesh of freshly fried fish.
3. Nine nimble noblemen nibbling nuts.
4. Twelve tired tailors thoughtfully twisting twine.
5. Two toads tried to trot to Toronto.
6. Eight eager emigrants earnestly examining eels.
7. Five fantastic Frenchmen fanning five fainting females.
8. Ten tiny toddling tots trying to train their tongues to trill.
9. Stephen snared six silky snakes.
10. A canner exceedingly canny,  
One morning remarked to his granny,  
"A canner can can anything that he can,  
But a canner can't can a can, can he?"
11. Good blood, bad blood. (Say this eight times very quickly.)
12. Miss Smith's fish sauce shop seldom sells shell fish.

—A.T.



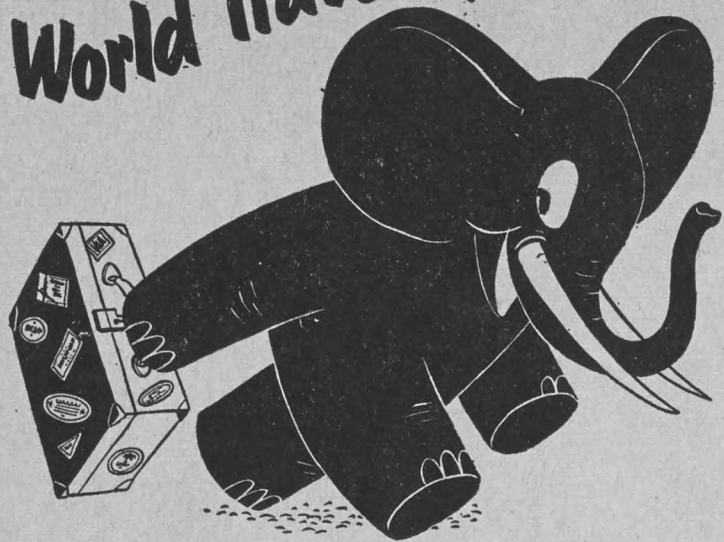


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Continued on page 53.



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109 Saskatoon Feeder Show	Livestock Sale	Information.
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111 Sask. Feeder Show	Livestock Sale	Information.
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January, 1946.



## Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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THE COUNTRY GUIDE, January, 1946  
Winnipeg, Man.

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Name.....

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MRS. W. WISHART of Ochre River, Man., says they expect her son, Gnr. K. W. Wishart, home in February. She adds that when he was a little fellow under school age he wanted a paper coming to the post office with his own name on the label and that he could ask for all by himself. So he got The Guide coming to him. In writing to renew her son's subscription his mother sent this picture of him, taken in Germany the day the Nazis quit fighting in his sector. He has a typewriter on a jeep and presumably the long letter he has just finished writing was all necessary to tell how glad he was that the scrap was over.



COMING back again to combining records, Robert Sampson of Excel, Alta., sends in this contribution, which is thankfully received. He says that Glen Arnison, of Excel, with one hired man, cut 2,587 acres in the 1945 harvest. Of this, 100 acres was out in the snow and had to be cut all one way. They moved over 103 miles from job to job but all the cutting was done within 20 miles of home. When the weather permitted they cut night and day. The total repair bill was \$18.22. The machine was a Massey-Harris 14-foot self-propelled combine.

THE weather in this country is slipping, writes an old-timer who wants his name withheld for obvious reasons. These cold snaps are heat waves compared with what they had in the nineties. He remembers one morning he was driving into town when the horses stopped. He got out of the sleigh to see what was scaring them. There, up in the air about five feet from the ground, was the dead body of a jack rabbit, frozen stiff in the middle of a hop. And the old-timer might have mentioned that the jack rabbits seem to be slipping too. They don't hop five feet high in their ordinary meanderings these days.

E. F. OWENS, of Lucky Lake, Sask., tells the story of the first fanning-mill brought to the district away back in homesteading days. Capt. John Tullis, now in his nineties and living in Regina, homesteaded there, and bought the mill. A neighbor of his borrowed it to clean seed for 10 or 15 acres. Then another neighbor borrowed it from him and so on. When Capt. Tullis wanted to use the mill he started out with a horse and buggy to hunt for it. He found it about 22 miles from home after driving for a week.

HERE is one for combine operators to figure on. It came from a reader at Waskada: If two 12-ft. combines started, one behind the other, to cut a square quarter section; at the finish of the field which combine has cut the most and by how much?

IT still gets cold in the northern parts. A dairyman had completed his rounds and dropped into the post office to get his mail. "Pretty cold out at the farm this morning?" asked the postmaster, as he handed out the usual bunch of circular letters. "Yes," replied the dairyman. "Before I could milk the cows this morning I had to thaw their bags out with a blow torch and when I milked them the milk froze in strings. But I just wound it up and delivered it to the customers in balls, like yarn."



YOU can imagine the thrill we got when this letter came in from Mrs. L. W. Eckstrand, Kelliher, Sask.

"You will probably recall printing a picture of a Canadian soldier being shown a sugar beet by a French lady in your October issue. I cut the picture out then and saved it, because I was sure it was of my husband. He returned home last week and sure enough it was his picture all right, but it was not a French woman but an Italian. Her name is Brigitte Agostino of Fiesole and she used to do my husband's washing. He has a snap of her husband, young daughter and herself. Thank you for publishing the picture as it sure was a nice surprise to see it. Maybe you can print it again now, giving more information."



And here is the picture as Mrs. Eckstrand requested. We are sorry that the woman was said to be French instead of Italian, but that was not our mistake. It was the caption used by the Wartime Information Board, from which we got the picture.

THIS is a free advertisement. It is for an article which is produced for use and not for profit. It is a useful article and although it is not perhaps necessary in every household, a copy of it should be found in every community, say in every school, for reference. It is The Canada Year Book, published by The King's Printer, and compiled by DBS, called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for long. For tabular, descriptive and interpretive information about Canada it is tops. Price, cloth bound, \$2.00, paper bound copies for ministers, teachers and students, \$1.00. And worth every cent of it. Write the King's Printer, Ottawa, for a copy.

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